HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,073—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 14, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dake, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904. Saturday, 2 p.m.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
16th Jan.	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6582
23rd ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
30th ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	5590
6th Feb.	MARMORA	10500	.....	.....
13th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	INDIA	7911
20th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
27th ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	MOLDAVIA	9777
5th Mar.	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
12th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	ARCADIA	6503
19th ,,	MACEDONIA	10360	.....	.....
26th ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	AUSTRALIA	6661
2nd Apl.	CALEDONIA	7538	.....	.....
9th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	9616
16th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
23rd ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	MONGOLIA	9500
30th ,,	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
7th May	PENINSULAR	5291	CHINA	7912
14th ,,	MOLDAVIA	9777	.....	.....
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5264	HIMALAYA	6598
28th ,,	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 and 1 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 21st November, 1903.

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Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,218	Marcantetti	28th Jan 1904.
DUMBEA	5,807	Schmitz	25th Feb. 1904.
VILLE DE LA CIOTAT	5,650	Fiaschi	24th Mar. 1904.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S.S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Guionnet, to sail on or about the 5th Feb. 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID
DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st May 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
*MARIA VALERIE	P. Berbergvich	4,235	14th Feb. 1904
GORITIA	.....	3,106	20th Mar. ,,
AUSTRIA	R. Colledani	7,588	20th Apr. ,,
*SILESIA	.....	5,158	20th Apr. ,,

*Will call at Karachi. †Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 493	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 493. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Feb. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages Apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 15th Jan., 1904, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on MONDAY, 18th Jan., 1904, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 19th Jan., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebandar, Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, and Kuweit, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KASARA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 14th January, at 10 a.m.

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,000 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 16th Jan., 1904, (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 26th January, (with transhipment at Beira to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 13th January, 1901.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY & HALL LINES, etc.)
JOINT PASSENGER SERVICE.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY :—

From BOMBAY.	1st Class. A.		1st Class but without Surgeon or Stewardess. B.		Cargo Boats or 2nd Class. C.	
	Single. From Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
To SUEZ	400	600	320	..	300	..
MARSEILLES	525	900	420	700	390	590
LIVERPOOL	550	850	470	730	420	640
LONDON via MARSEILLES (Overland.)	600	...	525	..	450	..

Class.	Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Sail about 1904.
C.	WORSLEY HALL	3489	Jones	21st Jan.
A.C.	CITY of ATHENS	8008	Wilson	3rd Feb.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	10th Feb.
C.	ASTON HALL	4500	McFee	24th Feb.
A.	CITY of BOMBAY	6000	Snow	5th Mar.
A.	CITY of OXFORD	6000	Halley	13th Mar.
A.	CITY of VENICE	5200	Knaut	24th Mar.
C.	CREWE HALL	4303	Browne	30th Mar.
A.	PROME	3580	F. M'Kay	5th Apl.
C.	HADDON HALL	6209	A. Buck	20th Apl.
A.	CITY of VIENNA	6000	Campbell	30th Apl.
B.	MERTON HALL	6700	Prowse	15th May
C.	EDEN HALL	5210	Haddy	25th May
B.	CITY of PERTH	3427	Morrison	30th May.

The above Steamers SAIL via KARACHI. Surgeon and Stewardess, Electric Light, &c. Special Rates for Missionaries, Planters, Railway Servants, &c.

For Passage and further Particulars, apply to
MESSRS. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY, (KILLICK, NIXON & Co.)
Agents :—ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows :—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea), Rs. 990.
Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.
Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.
The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.
The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	Sailing about 1904.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	23rd Jan.
PERSIA	J. Mitchell	3,506	3rd Feb.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6,500	23th Feb.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5,124	8th Mar.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	22nd Mar.
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	4th Apr.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5,353	19th Apr.

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay. Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe. Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.
For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
Specialists in

WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,

ARTISTICALLY DECORATED FANCY CAKES

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

FONDANTS, ALMOND PASTE SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, &c.,

Made fresh on the Premises.

All Orders carefully attended to by the MANAGING PROPRIETORS

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325.

THE EXCELLENCE OF FOOD

is of paramount importance, especially in hot countries, where so much depends upon how the digestive organs behave. It is with this knowledge that

MESSRS. W. B. GREEN & CO., OF THE APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT,

take special pains to see that everything served in or issued from their Establishment is thoroughly fresh, and fit for human consumption.

OYSTERS
ARE NOW IN PERFECT CONDITION,

and nowhere can they be found in better condition than at the above Famous Restaurant.

BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS and DINNERS are served in best style at any hour of the day, till 8-45 P.M.

Charges from Re. 1.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM for Light Refreshments. Drinks of every description supplied at moderate charges, including the latest American Beverages.

The BAND of the 123rd (Outram) Rifles PLAYS EVERY WEDNESDAY, from 7 to 9 P.M.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.

4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies
Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other dogs.
Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.
Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled, value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.
Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND AGETNS,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

PASSAGES engaged by all Lines of Steamers.
INTERPRETERS at all Principal Ports.
HOTEL COUPONS available at 2000 Hotels.
CURRENT and DEPOSIT Accounts opened.
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"COOK'S ORIENTAL GAZETTEE" containing Sailling Dates of all Steamers and every other information for Travellers, sent Post Free.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

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BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail Edition, when available, are supplied on the following terms :—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Rs. 5 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR

SOUVENIRS for Races Run.
SOUVENIRS for Races Won.
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SPORTING DESIGNS in Scarf Pins.
SPORTING DESIGNS in Sleeve Links.
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BINOCULARS.— "THE VELDT" is the Cheapest Perfect Binocular for the Field. Appearances absolutely subordinated to power. Rs. 26.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MIADRAS.

REAL HAVANA CIGARS

MADE OF THE

FINEST

HAVANA TOBACCO.

PRICES:—

"MULETA" Principes
$4^3/_8$ inches, Rs. 19-12 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 20-8 per 100 in 25's.

"COMPOSIA" Especiales
$4^3/_8$ inches, Rs. 17-0 per 100 in 50's.

"COMPOSIA" Imperatrix
$4^3/_8$ inches, Rs. 22-8 per 100 in 25's.

"MULETA" Graciosos
$3^3/_4$ inches, Rs. 13-8 per 100 in 50's.
Rs. 14-8 per 100 in 25's.

ILLUSTRATED LEAFLET FREE ON APPLICATION.

Sample Boxes containing 5 of each of the above 4 brands delivered FREE anywhere in India at Rs. 3-15.

TRY THEM.

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

RAINIER BEER,

THE ONLY BEER OF GOOD QUALITY AND A SPECIAL BREW FOR EXPORT.

VERY LIGHT AND SPECIALLY SUITED TO THE INDIAN CLIMATE, HIGHLY RECOMMENDED.

TO BE HAD OF

FELICE CORNAGLIA.
MONGINI BROS.
W. B. GREEN & Co.
D. C. OOMRIGUR.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :

SHRAGER BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WARREN'S
GRAND AMERICAN CIRCUS
MENAGERIE & ZOOLOGICAL
OF
WILD PERFORMING ANIMALS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19TH.

Mr. WARREN begs to inform the PRESS and PUBLIC of Bombay that he has just returned after an extensive tour of Europe lasting five months, in search of Novelties, and is proud to state he has brought something which has never been presented to the public of India before.

WARREN'S
MENAGERIE CONTAINS

Nine forest-bred Lions, 3 Tigers, the largest in captivity, Elephants, Zebras, Wild Horse mained and tailed Yaks from Central Asia. A Troupe of Russian Windhunds and a HAPPY FAMILY of MONKEYS!

A SPLENDID STUD OF PERFORMING HORSES AND PONIES.

BAND OF TWELVE PERFORMERS,

Every Artiste in the Company now to Bombay, not one have appeared here before.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:	Rs.	a.
Box of six Chairs	20	0
Single box seat	4	0
Dress Circle	2	0
Carpet seats	1	0
Natives	0	8

Doors open at 8 P. M.
Performance Commences at 9 P.M.

MATINEES
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Open at 3 P.M. Performance at 4 P. M.
Children half price to all Parts Except Gallery.

THE MENAGERIE will be OPEN daily from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M. for the benefit of Ladies and Children.

Booking at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Admission 2 Annas.
H. BENHAM, Manager.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MISS FANNY STANLEY.

Representative..... TOMMY EMPSON.

FOR SHORT SEASON ONLY.

Fanny Stanley's
COMIC OPERA AND DRAMATIC COMPANY.

(30 Artistes. 30 Artistes.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 19.
Charming Comic Opera in 3 Acts.,
La-Mascotte.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 20.
Grand Christmas Burlesque,
Sleeping Beauty.

GRAND MOTOR ENTRANCE
OF THE
KING AND THE QUEEN
In the OLDSMOBILE kindly lent by the BOMBAY CYCLE AGENCY.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 21.
Irish Drama in 3 Acts,
The Colleen Bawn.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22.
Delightful Comic Opera in 3 Acts.
Dorothy.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23.
Emotional Drama in 5 Acts.
East Lynne,
Miss Fanny Stanley in her Grand Impersonation as Lady Isabel and Madame Vine.

MONDAY, JANUARY 25.
Gilbert and Sullivan's Comic Opera in 2 Acts.
Pirates of Penzance.

NEW ARTISTES,
ENTIRELY NEW SCENERY,
NEW COSTUMES.

Each production will be performed in its entirety.

Musical Director .....J. M. SOMERS.
Scenic Artiste .....AUGUSTE RAULT.

PRICES :—Rs. 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Doors open at 8-30. Overture 9-30.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE CO.,
(NOW MERGED IN "ROYAL")

WE have been APPOINTED SOLE CHIEF AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to ACCEPT INSURANCE at CURRENT RATES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER & CO.,
23, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY to WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give Notice, that the FIRST SESSIONS of 1904, of OYER and TERMINER, and GENERAL GAOL DELIVERY will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on TUESDAY, the 2nd day of February, 1904, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto; and also to inquire, hear, and determine, in the like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs, and Oppressions, had, done, or committed by any of His Majesty's British subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon, the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners, Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the Limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons, with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done.—Dated this 13th day of January, 1904.

IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GRAND SUCCESS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE,
DHOBI TALAO.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK.

FRIDAY NIGHT
AT THE
NOVELTY THEATRE,
The Celebrated and World-Famed
LEE AND ZANCIG
PSYCHOLOGICAL SENSATION.
PROFESSOR SYLVIAN, A LEE.
The World Famed Psychologist.
and THE MYSTERIOUS ZANCIGS.
They possess in the fullest degree the inexplicable gift of
TELEPATHY
or
THOUGHT TRANSFERENCE.

Press and Public unite in proclaiming, this Entertainment the most REMARKABLE and SENSATIONAL ever WITNESSED in BOMBAY.

NOTE POPULAR PRICES.

Reserved Seats.....Rs. 3
Do. Back Seats..... " 2
Gallery..... " 1

Plan and Booking now open at SOUNDY & Co.
DOORS OPEN 9 P. M. COMMENCE, 9-30 P. M.
Carriages 11-30. P. M.

A STARTLING SENSATION!

TO-MORROW NIGHT, JANUARY 15.

PROFESSOR LEE will put a HYPNOTIZED SUBJECT to SLEEP for 24 HOURS he will then be placed for FREE EXHIBITION at W. H. THORNS and Co., Bicycle Store, 15, Hornby Road. He will then be awakened at the NOVELTY THEATRE, on FRIDAY NIGHT.

SATURDAY AND SUNDAY
LAST 2 PERFORMANCES.

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Any candidates are eligible for these Examinations.

N. A. F. MOOS, Hon. Secretary,
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THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation, will be held at the Offices of the Corporation, No. 4, Elphinstone Circle, on THURSDAY, 28th January, 1904, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, for the following purposes:—

I. To receive and consider the report of the Directors, and the audited accounts for the year ending 31st May last.
II. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
III. To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers & Managers.
Bombay, 13th January, 1904.

IN accordance with Section 108 of the Articles of Association the BOOKS of the above Corporation ARE OPEN for the INSPECTION of the Shareholders at the Office of the Corporation.

WALLACE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Managers.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby advised that the TIMINGS of some of the Broad-gauge Passenger Trains on the Main and Branch Lines will be REVISED on and from FRIDAY, the 15th January, 1904.

On and from the same date the Timings of some of the Local Trains between COLABA and VIRAR on Week days and SUNDAYS will be SLIGHTLY REVISED.

Further particulars may be obtained from Time Tables exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.
General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 11th January, 1904.

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WM. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £475,000

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000
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" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR.
MR. D. KING

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or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances
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Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions Four Annas per line Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Two Annas Rs. 1 per inch); Twice or Once a week; First Three Insertions Four Annas per line (Rs. 2 per inch); Fourth and onward Three Annas per line (Re. 1-8 per inch). Minimum Charges Rs. 2.

WANTED

A MECHANICAL ENGINEER, of not less than five years' experience, as First Class Engineer, and well acquainted with Fitter's and Turner's work for Municipal Water Works. Free quarters provided. Pay Rs. 200. The selected candidate will be kept on probation for six months and will have to give three months' notice when leaving the service. He shall be debarred from private practice, shall have to devote his whole time to Municipal Work, to live on the Water Works premises, to abide by the rules and bye-laws of the Municipality, and to supervise all the Municipal Engines.

Apply before the 10th proximo to the SECRETARY, Ahmedabad Municipality, with Copies of Testimonials, stating age, &c.

BHAILAL P. SHAH,
Secretary, Ahmedabad Municipality.
Ahmedabad, 9th January, 1904.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles; also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars,&c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL CO. of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE APOLLO HAIR DRESSING SALOON AND TOILET CLUB,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,
Opposite the Yacht Club Chambers.

THESE Premises are the most airy and spacious of its kind in Bombay.

Large and assorted stock of Toilet Requisites for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Business Hours: 7 A. M. to 7-30 P. M. daily.

Prices Moderate. A visit solicited.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying 230 Military Messes and 93 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO,	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON,	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN,	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER,	Ay.
GIESLER & Co.	Avize.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS,	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBELL,	Edinburg.
NATH, JOHNSTON & SONS,	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE,	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT,	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG,	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR,	Côte d' Or.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE,	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN,	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL,	Budapesth
R. SCHLUMBERGER,	Vöslau.
JAMES CATCHOART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
HENRY WHITEWAY & Co.	Whimple.
RUTHERFORD & BROWNE,	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON,	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP,	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE,	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—

O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.

DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF TWO PADOWS.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C. and in Re Dosjee Varsanj Shah, an insolvent, Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 18th January, 1904, at 3-30 p. m., at Mody Bunder, North (near Bengal rice wharf) consisting of one padow "Khatow Prasad," No. 3279 of the burthen of 121 Bombay candies or 30 1-4 tons; and one Padow "Luxmee," No. 4725 of the burthen or 70 Bombay candies or 17 51-100 Tons, both in the state with their appurtenances now lying at the Mody Bunder North.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE ELPHINSTONE ESTATE, SHAMJEE HUSAJI STREET, AND AT WARDEN ROAD.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee, and the assignee of the estate and effects of Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajeebhoy Visram, insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and of each and every of them in the following landed properties, on the undermentioned days and hours, on the respective premises:

LOT No. 1.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd day of January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Elphinstone Estate in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1,086 5-9 square yards, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by vacant ground belonging to the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, on or towards the south by the Ahmedabad Street, on or towards the east by ground leased to Nowla Fatta and on or towards the west partly by vacant ground belonging to the said Trustees and partly by ground leased to Meghjee Baichand, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3186, and are situate in the registration Sub-district of Bombay.

LOT No. 2.

On SATURDAY, the 16th January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,010 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the west side of and fronting Shamjee Husaji Street, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 998, 1012, 1297, 1368 and 1041, with the building or dwelling-house standing thereon and the outhouses thereto belonging, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 28 and now under No. , and which said land is bounded as follows; that is to say, on or towards the east by the said Shamji Husaji Street, on or towards the west by the Public Street, on or towards the north partly by the property of Hassam Balloo and partly by a godown forming formerly part of the estate of Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy, deceased, and on or towards the south partly by the property of Rahimbhoy Alladinbhoy, partly by the property of Canjee Hoosa.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of February, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land being a part or parcel of the Khumbala Estate, situate at Breach Candy or Mahalaxmi, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort or Mahalaxmi Road, and being near Cumballa House, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. , containing by admeasurement 1,343 23 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the east and north by the property of Cursetjee Cowasjee, on or towards the west by the property formerly belonging to Dhunmoy Poonjabhoy and now belonging to Hassumbhoy Visram, on or towards the south by the property of the said Frimjee Nassarwanjee.

For the condition of sale and for inspection of the title deeds relating to the said premises, and for any information relating thereto which may be required, application should be made to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SAMUEL STREET, ISRAEL MOHOLLA, PAREL, MAHIM ROAD, PALLI HILL, BANDORA, AND AT POONA.

By order of N. C. Macleod, Esq., the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Hassumbhoy Visram and Hajeebhoy Visram, insolvents, and Fazulbhoy Visram, an adjudged insolvent, traded together as Visram Ebrahim and Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the right, title and interest of the abovenamed insolvents and of each and every of them in the following landed properties, on the undermentioned days and hours, on the respective premises;

PARTICULARS.

LOT No. 1

Property on the East side of Samuel Street,
On MONDAY, the 25th January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land (formerly forming two pieces of land) and held and rent free tenure together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling house and stables standing thereon, situate lying and being on the east side of Samuel Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub district of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement (146 3-9) square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 1462, and 1529, new Nos. 7120 and 7279 old Survey No. 217-216 and new Survey No. 2269 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B ward Nos 2975-2976 and Street Nos 229-231 and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by the respective properties now or formerly of Thacker Tricum as Mulji, Thacker Teja Koreji and Thacker Parshotum Ramji, on or towards the west by Samuel Street aforesaid, on or towards the north by property now or formerly of the Bombay Khoja Jamat, and on or towards the south by a public road leading to Khat Bezar, and all which said land and premises have for some time past been in the occupation of Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendor or his tenants as the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Hassumbhoy Visram.

LOT No. 2.

PROPERTY AT ISRAEL MOHOLLA,
On WEDNESDAY, the 27th January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land of quit and ground rent tenure with a messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Israel Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement one hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old No. 1021-1024, new No. 6752, old survey No. 295-296, new survey No. 2880 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 1741, Street No. 1418 and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east and west by the Israel Moholla aforesaid, on or towards the north by a sweeper's pass go and beyond that by the property, now or formerly of Nanji Sajan, and on or towards the south by a public passage, and all which said land and premises have for some year past been in the occupation of the said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants and are now in the possession and occupation of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants.

LOT No. 3.

Undivided moiety or Half Share of property near Parel, Mahim Road.

On FRIDAY, the 29th January, 1904, at 4-30 p. m.

All that the undivided moiety or half share of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of Hassambhoy Visram Furulbhoy Visram and Hajibhoy Visram, in the piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 125,722 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 52, 483, New Nos. 3579, 4201, and 4202, new survey No. 1-2074 together with the messuage, tenements, buildings, outhouses, wells and trees standing thereon, assessed under street Nos. 89, 89 A and 89 B, Ward No. 739 (1) 729 (2) and 729 (3) situate on the north side of a public passage leading to Parel-Mahim Road, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay and bounded on or towards the east by property now or formerly of Manuel Lawrence Dias, on or towards the west partly by property now or formerly of Harrischandra Krishnaji Joshi and, Alooji Patel respectively and partly by a public road, on or towards the north partly by property now or formerly of Chimanlal Maharaj, and partly by property now or formerly of Paul Kini Souza and on or towards the south by a public passage leading to the said Parel-Mahim Road.

LOT No. 4.

PROPERTY AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA.
On SUNDAY, the 31st January, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land (being a portion of the land registered under Thana Collectors survey No. 267) containing by admeasurement three thousand six hundred and sixty-nine and one-fourth square yards or thereabouts, situate at Palli Hill, Bandora, in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette, and in the Sub-District of the Sub-Registrar of Salsette and District of Thana and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east by a public road, on or towards the west by the hilly ground and garden now or formerly of Domingos Alex de Silva, on or towards the south by properties now or formerly of Papidas Varjdas and Sylvester F. Pereira, respectively, and on or towards the north by properties now or formerly of Francisco de Souza, Cursetjee Ruttonjee and Ardeshir Wadia, respectively, and all which said land and premises are now and have for some years past been in the occupation of the said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants and are now in the occupation of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Hassambhoy Visram, or h is tenants,

LOT No. 4A.

PROPERTY AT PALLI HILL, BANDORA,
On SUNDAY, the 31st January, 1904, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece or parcel of land, containing by admeasurement 2 guntas (234 1-3 square yards) or thereabouts (on the east and west being 55 1-2ft, on the north being 39 ft, 5 inches, and on the south being 37ft, and 5 inches) with a tenement house or building bearing No. 185 standing thereon, situate at Palli Hill, Bandora, in the Collectorate of Thana, Salsette, and the District of Thana, and in the Sub-district of the Registrar of Salsette, and registered in the books of the Collector of Thana under Collector of Thana's Survey No. 257 and bounded on or towards the north, east, south and west by the property of the said Hassambhoy Visram and all which said land and premises have for some years past been in the occupation of the said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Hassambhoy Visram or his tenants.

LOT No. 5.

PROPERTY AT POONA.
On SUNDAY, the 14th February, 1904, at 4 p.m.

All those the messuages, tenements, hereditaments and bungalows known by the name of Wanorie Lodge, erected and standing on a piece or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Wanorie Camp, Military Lines, in the registration Subdistrict of Haveli in the District of Poona, containing by admeasurement seven thousand four hundred and sixty-six square yards, be the same little more or less, and registered under No. 10 and bounded as follows, that is to say:—On or towards the east partly by Government open ground and partly by a water canal, on or towards the west by Government Road, on or towards the south by Government ground, and on or towards the north by Government ground, and all which said land and premises have for some time past been in the occupation of the said Hajibhai Visram or his tenants, and are now in the occupation of the vendor as the assignee of the estate and effects of the said Hajibhai Visram or his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, No. 30, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.—*Contd*

Under instructions from the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 15th January 1904, at 4 p. m., on the premises, the right of using as a monthly tenant a plot of vacant Municipal land admeasuring about 252 square yards, at Fergusson Road, Parel, near the Bazar.

The right will be put up for the monthly rental, which should be paid in advance.

The offer will be subject to the Municipal Commissioner's confirmation, who does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th January, 1904.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	£87 11-16	=	— 1-2
3 do. Rentes	£97 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£103	=	+ 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£84 1-2	=	unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 3-16	=	do
2 months' bags	26 11-16	=	— 1-8
Spot in New York	55 5-8	=	unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·17 1-2	=	+ 1-2
Berlin	20·46 3-4	=	+ 1
New York Demand	4·83 1-4	=	+ 1-8

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	4	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 1-2	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade	3 5-8	=	do
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8	=	do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 1-4	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-4	=	do
7 day market loans	3 3-8	=	do

METALS—

Copper Braziers £70 + 15s.
Yellow Metal 6 1-4 + 1 8
Tin Plates 11d.
Bar Iron Belgian £4-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-7-6, Basic Steel Bs £5-0-0. } unchanged.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber 4 0 1-4 Done.
COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 9-16.

ARRIVALS—
Steamers City of Venice, Djibouti.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester strong. Total sales, 7000. Spot 7·40 — 4. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 9 1-16 Sold on speculation and for Export 1000. Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
7·21 — 5	7·20 — 5	7·19 — 5
Apl-May	May-June	June.-July.
7·17 — 5	7·15 — 5	7·14 — 5
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
7·11 — 5	6·90 — 4	

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	31,000
Do. last year	40,000
Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Do. to Continent	13,000
Mid-Uplands	11·00 + 5
Futures, month of March	13·87 + 8
Do. do. July	14·12 + 1

In New Orleans—

Spot	13 5-8 unchanged
Futures, month of April	14·19 — 3
Do. do. July	14·03 — 3
Tone at close	Easy.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Tuesday, 12th January, 1904:—

Cotton	15,532 bales.
Wheat	24,991 cwts.
Linseed	3,812 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seeds	3,950 "
Gingellyseed	23,921 "
Poppyseed	910 "
Groundnuts	1,258 "
Castorseed	3,270 "
Rice	31,383 "
Myrabollams	7,149 "
Cottonseed	11,501 "
Mowrahseed	45 "
Grain	1,083 "
Joowar	3,162 "
Maize	113 "

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 13.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady,

Bank T.T.					1s. 4 1-8d.
Bank Demand					1s. 4 5-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight				D. A.c.	4 3-8d.
Do	6	do	do	1s,	4 1-2d
French Francs	3	do	do	.....	171 1-2
Marks	3	do	do	.....	139 3-4
Hongkong	30	Days'	Sight	.....	134
Shanghai	30	do	do	.....	188 1-2
Japan	30	do	do	.....	147

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone unsettled

Cash	...	...	95·7
1st Settlement, 2nd February		...	95-8

Money Market.—Tone quiet but steady.

BANK RATE

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4	per cent.	
Bank of Bombay	do	22nd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Bengal	do	23rd Dec.	6	do.
Bank of Madras	do	8th Jan.	6	do.

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	5	13	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5	8 to 5	9
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	6	0	0
Yellow Guzerat, Ready.	6	0	0
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	0	0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	21	0	0
Gingellyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Howree Khandeish ...	32	8	0
15 per cent. Mixed ...	31	8	0
25 per cent. " ...	30	4	0
50 per cent. " ...	29	0	0
Black Kutnee " ...	23	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent.	Rs.	30-4
Club No. 1	"	29-4
Hard Red	"	23-4

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone easier.
Estimated sales ... 7,000 bales
Imports ... 27,000

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
7·13 — 9	7·10 — 10	7·10 — 9
April-May	May-June.	June-July
7·08 — 9	7·07 — 9	7·05 — 9
July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	
7·02 — 9	6·81 — 9	

COTTON.—The local market is steady and prices are Re 1 to 2 higher all round for forward delivery. The enquiry continues on a moderate scale and sellers are not inclined to give way.

In ready Cotton a fair business has been done principally by exporters at about previous rates

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited:—

	Fine	F.-G.	G.d.	Delivery
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry. terms)	234	219	213	25Jan.
Bengal (M.-G.) (Ry. terms)	236	226	...	...25 do
Sind-Punjab (M.-G.)	236	226	...	... do
Oomrawatee (descriptions)	M.-G. 231	255	...	... do
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	240	234	... do
Jalgaum do.	...	243	237	... do
Khandwa do.	...	260	254	... ... do
Khamgaum fair staple (M-G)		263	257	... ... do
Karanja do. do.				
Akola do. do.				
Oomras good staple (M.G.)	269	263	...	... do
Damangaum Poolgaum (MG)	267	261	...	... do
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	...	270	264	... ... do
Broach (M.-G.)	...	288	...	266 25 March
Do. (M.-G.)	...	284	...	... 25 April
Bhownugger (M.-G.)	...	260	250	... 25 May.
Do. (M.-G)	...	257	247	... "
Muttia (M. G.)	...	243	234	... 25 March
"	...	248	239	... 25 January
Dharwar (S.-G.)	...	...	...	257 25 May.
Westerns	...	...	...	246 "

BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION, LD.

The Directors of the Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Limited, at their meeting yesterday, recommended the payment of a Final Dividend of 18 per cent making a total distribution of 30 per cent for the year ended 31st May 1903.

INSURANCE is now available for foreign registered letters addressed to British Honduras. The maximum amount for which a letter can be insured is £120. The insurance fee, in addition to the postage and registration fee, is as follows:—When the amount to be insured does not exceed £5, 6 annas. For every additional sum of £5, or fraction thereof, 6 annas.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIUM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES

BIRTHS.

BLOCK—January 7, at Tuttacullum, Nilgiris, the wife of Charles H Block, of a daughter.

MACHERSON—January 7, at Agra, the wife of Captain N Macpherson, 2nd (P. V. O) Gcorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

GILLMAN—WEIR—January 9, at St George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of Madras, assisted by the Venble the Archdeacon, Herbert Francis Webb Gillman, I C S, eldest son of the late Herbert Webb Gillman of Clonterdmore Co. Cork, to Frances Muir (May), only child of the Hon'ble Mr C J Weir, I C S.

HUNTER—BYNG—January 9, by special licence, at St Stephen's Church, Ootacamund, by the Rev W H Harry, Chaplain, Roginald, son of J R Hunter, of Sutherland Avenue, London, to Flora Agatha Constance, youngest daughter of the Rev C J Byng, Sydney, Australia, and niece of Colonel T R Byng, Elk Hill House, Coonoor.

DEATHS.

BURNS—January 9, at her residence, "The Retreat," Kilpauk, Madras, Mrs Rose Anna Lares, widow of the late James Hamilton Burns, aged 54 years and 10 months.

SNOWDEN—January 10, at Calcutta, Nigel d'Albini Henry, the infant son of H S K Snowden, R G A, aged 5 months.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 41m. High water, 9-3m, 10-18s. Low water 3-33m., 3-12s.

Municipal Corporation 3 p. m.

"At Home" of the Association of the Registered Medical Women of India, Cama Hospital, 9 to 11 p.m.

The Lord and Zansig Psychological Performance, Framjee Cowasjee Institute.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Aden and Berbera, per R. I. M. S. Hardinge, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.

M. N. PETIT'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during last month was 4,852, the daily average being 151. The total of new patients, was 962.

ST. GEORGE'S HOSPITAL.—The Physician, St. George's Hospital, begs to thank the following gentlemen for their kind presents to the patients in the St. George's Hospital at Christmas:—Fruit from Sir James Monteath, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, and Mr. H. Rustomjee. Game from Mr. H. Fry. Wines from Messrs. Mongini Bros. and cigars and cigarettes from Messrs. Dinshaw Merwan & Co.

ROBBING A GIRL.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Browning charged Mahomedbhai Ibrahim, a Mahomedan, with the theft of a silver chain valued at Rs. 18, belonging to Narotam Mulji residing in Kika Street. It appeared that yesterday Parvatibai, a daughter of the complainant, aged eight years, was going to school along Erskine Road, when the accused met her and stole the ornament from her person. The girl went home and informed her father of what had happened. Information was given to the police and the accused was arrested while disposing of the chain to a Marwari in Null Bazar. He pleaded guilty to the charge and admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive eighteen stripes.

A THIEF AND HIS ACCOMPLICE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Coxen charged Shaik Abdula Kader, a Mahomedan cook, with the theft of ornaments valued at Rs. 131, belonging to Vahali, a Hindu woman, who had recently arrived in Bombay from Ahmedabad, and Kanialal Davidas, a dealer in perfumery, with receiving and assisting Shaik Abdula in disposing of a portion of the stolen property. It appeared that the first accused was in the service of the complainant. On Tuesday morning when the complainant woke up she missed the accused as well as the property. The police were informed and the accused was traced to the house of Kanialal in Gol Picha. Some of the ornaments were melted by Kanialal and rings were made out of them. All the stolen property was recovered. The Magistrate convicted both the accused and sentenced the first to six months' rigorous imprisonment and the second to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

BURGLARY AT BYCULLA.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Barker prosecuted Fateh Shireff Mahindin Shireff, a native of Cutch, on charges of house-breaking and theft of pieces of wearing apparel, cooking pots and sundry articles, of the aggregate value of Rs 178. The evidence showed that on Tuesday night the accused broke into the shop of one Rustom Rashid, at Byculla and was walking off with a bundl, containing gold studs and links of the value of Rs. 60, when the shop-keeper woke up, caught the thief and handed him over to the police. On enquiries the police recovered clothing and sundry articles, of the value of Rs. 100, which the accused had stolen from the same shop on the night of the 24th ultimo. The police also recovered copper pots of the value of Rs. 18, which the accused had stolen from the house of one Frederick Farlow, on the 7th instant. The accused pleaded guilty to all the charges and was sentenced to an accumulated term of one year's rigorous imprisonment.

A PILGRIM'S EXPERIENCE IN BOMBAY.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Secunder Khan of the Criminal Investigation Department, charged Mahomed Gunni, a Mahomedan building contractor, with cheating Nur Mahomed Jamal, a Mahomedan pilgrim bound for Mecca, in respect of Rs. 3. It appeared that on Tuesday, the accused went to the Central Police Office, where a number of pilgrims had collected to receive passes for admission into the segregation camp at Pir Pagon prior to their proceeding to Mecca. He represented to the complainant that he could get him a pass for Rs. 3. The complainant paid the accused Rs. 6 for two passes and the accused disappeared with the money. On a complaint being made to the police, Mr. H. G. Gell, Commissioner of Police, made inquiries into the matter, and ordered the accused's prosecution. The accused was in the habit of moving about the office of Mr. Abdul Hussain, Protector of Pilgrims, and procuring passes for the pilgrims, charging them a fee for the same, while as a matter of fact they could be obtained free of charge. The Magistrate, in disposing of the case, remarked it was a very mean act on the part of the accused, who belonged to the same religion as the complainant to have cheated a poor unsuspecing pilgrim. He was of opinion that serious notice should be taken of an offence like this. However, he would give the accused one chance and sentenced him to one day's imprisonment and to pay a fine of Rs. 200; or, in default, to undergo two months' rigorous imprisonment.

"BANDORA RANWAR CHRISTMAS S. FUND."—The "at home," which was unavoidably postponed from the time of the Durbar, was held on Sunday. A pendal tastefully decorated with evergreen leaves, incandescent China and Ratnagar patent lights, flags, &c., was erected in the front of the secretary's residence. Every effort was made by the secretary, Mr. D. L. Pereira, to make the occasion a success. At the sound of a march played by the St. Paul's Band, the members with their families in groups left their respective homes and walked up to the pendal where refreshments and dinner were served. At the toast of the Fund, the secretary spoke at some length in which he dwelt upon the foundation of the Fund, stating that it was started in 1895, and is the pioneer fund in Bandora. The day concluded with sports, the management of which was left to Mr. Peter D. Pereira and he as an M. C. made it a success. The following prizes were awarded:—"Marble and Spoon" Races—cash-box, three silver thimbles and a silk handkerchief were won by Mrs. Athaides and Mr. Braz Pereira. "Needle and Thread Race," three silver thimbles were won by Mr. Philip Gonsalves. "Candles Races"—silver pencil and silk handkerchief were won by Mr. L. F. Pereira and Miss Agnes Pereira respectively. "The (pair) Three-legged Race"—Messrs. Titus Dias and Lewis Pereira won a pair of folding looking glasses. "Sack Race"—Mr. Lewis Pereira won a pack of cards and a case presented by Mr. A. A. Pereira. "The Tug-of-War" (Married vs. Bachelors) was won by the bachelors after a good struggle and a bottle of wine was presented to the winners by the Fund. The distribution of prizes took place in the pandal. After a few dances, thanks was given to the secretary with cheers for the success and able management of the "at home."

NOTES FROM BHOWNAGAR.—The Bhownagar Bunder has a very busy appearance at present writes our local correspondent, a number of coolies being engaged to unload a cargo of 4,000 tons of coal, which a steamer has brought in, direct from Calcutta. The steamer has anchored twelve miles from Bhownagar Bunder, whence the coal is being brought, in the state barges and country craft, the latter being towed by the former. Mr. Nusserwanji who is a Europe shop-keeper and assessor, has been given the contract for unloading this cargo within a week. Another steamer is expected to call, by the 20th instant, with a cargo of 4,000 tons of coal. An engineer of the steamer met with a nasty accident while working at the crane which struck his leg and tore the flesh exposing the bone.—His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Bhownagar has been pleased to give a reward of Rs. 1,000 to Mr. Karaka, the police superintendent, for the active services he did when the city was stricken with plague.—The extraordinary cold weather, which has been lately experienced has now abated, the temperature being at present 61° at 8 a.m.—wet 51°—A Goanese butler named Caitan in the employ of an engineer of the B.-G. J.-P. Railway has won a prize of Rs. 10,000 in a lottery.—Wadhwan Camp is depopulated owing to the plague which has made its appearance there.—At Botad also an exodus has set in, as dead rats have been found in large numbers in shops and houses. The disease is working havoc in Kathiawar.—Karimbax who stands charged with having administered dhatoora in dates to a fellow passenger with the intention to rob him of Rs. 60 has been ordered to take his trial at the Sessions Court by the Magistrate of Songad, there being previous convictions against him.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. HARDINGE.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Hardinge, Captain T. A. Berry, will sail to-day for Aden and Berbera, with the following troops:—For Aden—1 officer, 1 warrant officer, 1 woman, and 4 children, and 2 men, 1st Battalion, The Buffs; 2 men and 1 native, 54 Co. R G, A., 28 men, 104 Co. R. G. A., 1 native 6th Mountain Battery; 1 man. 1 woman, R. A. Staff; 1 woman, and child, R E.; 1 officer, 1 lady and 2 children and 1 follower, R.A.M.C., 1 officer Mil. A. Dept; 44 natives, 2 women, and 8 children, R. G. A. Aden Dist; 9 followers, 2 women and 2 children, Ordnance Dept; 3 warrant officers, 1 woman and 3 children and 12 followers, S. and T. Corps; 1 woman and 2 children and 1 man I. S. M. Minners; 3 followers, A H. Corps; 2 women, 3 children Aden Po tress Co; 2 natives 1 woman, 1 child, Aden Troop; 1 warrant officer 1 followers, Sub. M Dept; 7 officers, 9 native officers, 368 non-commisioned officers and men, 44 followers, 6 horses, and 97 boxes of ammunition, 94th Russels Infantry; 1 native officer, 22 men 101st Grenadiers; 1 officer, 7 natives and 6 followers, 21 women 2 children, 2 horses, 10 2nd Grenadiers and 1 native office 125th Rifles For Berbera—48 men 52nd Sikhs; 11 men 137th Pioneers; 2 native officers and

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR, and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JAN. 14, 1904.

THE BALKANS AND THE FAR EAST.

THE outburst of indignation on the part of the Tsar, to which a Press telegram referred yesterday, may be of greater significance than appears at first sight. "Am I Emperor of Russia or am I not? Am I an Emperor of Peace, or am I not," Following this outburst a telegram was despatched by his Majesty to Admiral Alexieff instructing him not to make any further movement in the Far East without his personal commands. The Tsar of all the Russias is the only monarch of [illegible] who could have issued such a command at a critical moment. It is recorded that on one occasion the late Queen exclaimed "I am no longer Queen of England ; Mr. Gladstone is King." The Tsar appears to have been pretty much in the same mood when he resolved that Admiral Alexieff should not be Emperor and that there shall only be one autocrat and one war lord. This morning's telegrams to some extent explain the cause of this ebullition of royal feeling. Advices from the Balkan countries anticipate a general outbreak in the spring and, says Reuter, "this is regarded as an important factor in the Far Eastern problem, because Russia is not likely to desire to be engaged in both the Near and the Far East." His Majesty appreciates the seriousness of the position into which his ambitious lieutenants have placed him, and the enormous obstacles which now stand in the way of a peaceful solution of the problem. That the coming spring will see troublous times in the Balkans is no new theory. Three weeks ago the Sofia correspondent of the "Neue Freie Presse" told us that small as was the danger last summer, it was certain that the situation in 1904 will be dangerous. Indeed, said he, "war is now less distant than it has been at any time in the outgoing year. Every day emissaries and organisers leave Sofia for Macedonia and thousands of Macedonian refugees now in Bulgaria will stream back to Macedonia to join the bands as soon as the season allows." Vienna journals hope that the Balkan policy of Austria and Russia, so clearly defined in Count Goluchowski's statement may have the desired effect. But on this point it was shown that doubts were increasing every day—for Russia, whose thoughts were diverted by the clouds in the Far East, has paid little attention of late to the Reform programme and control and that the Sultan and other people in Turkey, on the contrary, are waiting anxiously for news from Japan, in the hope that Russia's occupation elsewhere may allow the Turk to make short work of the Bulgarian intriguer and his Macedonian brother and so make peace for a time.

While attention has been diverted to Japan, Roumania has ordered twenty-five thousand Mannlicher rifles at the Steyr factory, to be delivered in March, and forty thousand more for a later date, together with twenty million cartridges, to be supplied at once, and forty millions later. Bulgaria has not only increased her active army from six to nine divisions, but the recruits who were to be enrolled next spring have already been called out for drill during winter ; and Turkey has complained in Sofia, as well as to the Austrian and Russian Ambassadors at Constantinople, about what is going on at the Monastery of Rilo, close to the Bulgaro-Macedonian frontier. Military operations are impossible at the present time and the insurgent leaders are taking advantage of their enforced leisure to make a tour through Europe on behalf of the Bulgarian Committee. General Tzontcheff and Boris Sarafoff are both in Loudon, or were a fortnight ago, and in the interviews with them reported by the press have made no secret as to their plans for the coming spring. Hitherto, said Tzontcheff, "we have been advised, by all the friends we have consulted to delay action as long as possible in order to give the Powers every opportunity of bringing pressure to bear on Turkey. We intend to follow their advice, but candidly, we do not hope great things from the concert of Europe, nor have we much faith in the sincerity of Turkey. The Sultan raises objections to this and that proposal—we can only suppose with the object of doing nothing at all." This spring, he says, the insurrection will be bloodier and more general than before. In three months' time it is anticipated, ten thousand fighting men will be ready to take the field, which number will be increased to forty thousand if they can procure arms. This only seems a handful of men, but it must be remembered that. like the Boers, they fight in their own country, of which they know every inch, and that although the Turks had a quarter of a million of men against them they were never able to secure a decisive victory. The insurgent follows the tactics of the guerilla and the Turk is unable to overcome him.

Whilst General Tzontcheff pursues these tactics M. Sarafoff seeks to organise a general rising of the people with a view to provoking the intervention of the Powers. Both desire to free Macedonia from the intolerable tyranny of the Turk. Sarofoff believes little either in Turkey or Austria and Russia. The scheme of the latter, he considers, calculated rather to gain time while one of the Powers is occupied in the Far East and to pave the road to ultimate partition than to make the life of the Christian peasants tolerable. Both leaders believe that without waiting for reforms, either or both of the Emperors could easily have kept the ferocity of the Turks within bounds during the autumn. And if the reforms be not effective the insurgents will be in the field again in the spring. Dr. E. F. Dillon who has been long on the Macedonian frontier, assures us that the annihilation of the Christian races has been seriously resolved upon, and that in the next rising they will be fighting not merely for reforms but to avoid annihilation. Thus it is that a fiercer conflagration than has ever been known in the Balkans is anticipated. Russia and Austria must intervene against Turkey, and this added to the inevitable outcome of the prevalent and general unrest, which prevails in Russia, will find her sufficient occupation without engaging in war with Japan. If the Tsar persists in posing as an Emperor of Peace and in ameliorating the condition of his own people he may insist upon receding from the position which has been taken up in regard to the dispute with Japan. In that only is there any hope of the maintenance of peace. So far, of course, we have only the questioned report of Chinese Minister's word for the threat of Japan to resort promptly to arms. And if that, after all, is really true the next representation Japan addresses to Russia will take the form of an ultimatum.

THE SANITARY ASSOCIATION. The Bombay Sanitary Association has started its career under favourable auspices and all concerned with the health of the city—and who is not—will wish it well. The scope of an Association of this character is naturally restricted but within the area of its activities it can be of much service to the community. It can pave the way for the authorities. It can act as a pioneer of ideas on sanitation among the people, as a preacher and teacher going before the officials of Government and the Municipality. Mistakes in the past have been made by the sanitary official abruptly descending upon an unprepared people. The aim of the Association is to create what is called a public health conscience. That is not a work that will be speedily achieved. But the Association is bound to have an important influence on the general level of opinion regarding sanitary matters and its inauguration is, therefore, a subject for satisfaction. It is always a puzzle to those who are not natives of India to know how the peoples of this country reconcile the religious observance of personal cleanliness with an almost total neglect of their immediate surroundings. Dr. Turner, to whom the Sanitary Association owes its inception and Lord Lamington both referred to this trait to illustrate the need for an awakening of the sanitary consciousness. In their homes, as in their persons, the bulk of the people are cleanly but they take no thought of the condition of things outside their dwellings. The street is the natural receptacle for refuse of all kinds. Habits of this kind are obviously a survival from a period when Public Health Departments were unknown and the difficulty now is to persuade the people to recognise their existence. The inference is that if there is little need to instruct the inhabitants of the Bombay slums in domestic cleanliness there is great necessity for the Municipality to enforce its sanitary regulations. In the West local authorities, in combination with the property-owner, insist upon a standard of public cleanliness which is frequently higher than that obtaining in the homes of the very poor. This and the fact of want of means, coupled with the greater difficulty of preserving cleanliness in a murky climate, accounts for the curious difference as between London and Bombay upon which Lord Lamington remarked. There the work of the slum visitor is concerned with introducing habits of cleanliness into the home, but here the great point seems to be to induce the inhabitants to permit the authorities to do their duty. It is an anomalous situation but the Sanitary Association appears to have been conceived to develop a line of least resistance. In that respect it will be of great value ; but its best work should lie in the insistence with which it will urge the need for the expansion of the City. No matter how those "important institutions"—the description given to them by one of the speakers at Tuesday's meeting—may be swept and garnished the slums in their present congested condition must remain a danger. It is futile to talk of light and air where no light and air can gain access, Perhaps the Sanitary Association will succeed not only in hastening the operations of the Improvement Trust and in giving support to Dr. Turner in his heroic efforts with the Municipal organization, but will also arouse the large employers of labour to the necessities of the case. There was a scheme under which certain mill-owners would have been prepared, in conjunction with the Improvement Trust, to build dwellings for their work-people ; but it came to naught. Sir Lawrence Jenkins believes that if it be shown that the residential area of Bombay requires expansion there are capitalists who will be prepared to undertake the work. But it will be necessary for Government to show a greater disposition to encourage enterprise of this character than is at present the case. However that be there is much hope of progress when voluntary agencies begin to supplement the efforts of the authorities ; and the great and gratifying fact about the formation of the Sanitary Association is that it provides the nucleus of a public opinion that has been sadly needed regarding the most vital aspects of the city's welfare.

PROTECTION IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES. An outrage perpetrated on a lady travelling upon the North Staffordshire Railway a short time ago has again brought into prominence the question of the protection of railway passengers generally, and of women in particular from victimization in this dastardly manner. Never since the system of the communication cord was established has anybody considered the method at all adequate. In case of real danger the individual engaged upon the perpetration of a crime of this description would ensure first of all that his victim did not make use of this means of protection. Again if he failed in this respect he would have ample opportunity of making good his escape before the train had been brought to a standstill and the carriage in which the crime had been committed was located. Indeed it would not require a big stretch of imagination for the criminal of the bolder type to make use of this means of communication himself to stop the train and make his exit from it, for it would need a considerable degree of alertness to capture a man who had once obtained a fair start at night when these crimes are most common. The English railway carriage is a source of amusement to the American used to the corridor train, and it is doubtless true that if the present style of carriage could be changed for the vestibule arrangement there would be few complaints, such as that which has recently come from Stoke. But in the first place the transition from the old order to the new would be very costly and again railway travelling in England is a thing apart. The distances are so short that the same class of accommodation as is provided upon Continental and American trains is neither necessary nor desirable. As a matter of fact the general body of the travelling public in the British Isles demonstrate some considerable prejudice against the general introduction of the corridor train. It is claimed that privacy is interfered with (of course the obvious aim of the present discussion is to avoid privacy of too rigid a character), that a view from the train is only possible on one side, and that there is the continual annoyance of people passing to and fro in the vestibule. Again the railway authorities contend quite apart from the question of the cost of establishing a new order of things thus late in the day, that the seating accommodation would be considerably reduced, that the train itself would consequently be much longer, and therefore of greater weight, and, finally, in view of these considerations, that the locomotives would need to be remodelled to give greater power, and probably many stations would have to be lengthened. Here are the objections to the general introduction of the corridor train, and, we think, they are sufficiently strong to preclude the possibility of any complete change in the immediate future. Recently a contrivance has been described, which if brought into use would certainly be a very great improvement upon the communication cord. By this means—it would be impossible to give a detailed description of the invention here—the passenger is able to give warning, initiate himself the operation of stopping the train and also indicate to the train officials the whereabouts of the carriage from which the alarm has emanated. The contrivance operates pneumatically, and we believe there is ground for a fair trial, at any rate. The Railway Companies are daily petitioned by inventors who think they have solved the problem, but in the interests of the public it is their duty to see that no chance is lost of improving the methods at present employed.

THE Ballot at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce yesterday for the appointment of Chairman of the Chamber for the current year resulted in the election of Mr. C. H. Armstrong of Messrs. Lyon and Company.

LORD RADSTOCK arrives in Calcutta about the end of the month, and will deliver some public speeches during his stay.

MR. ORANGE, Director-General of Education, who has been on tour in Burma, left Rangoon on Monday for India.

MR. DOBBS, who is engaged in superintending the work of repairing the boundary pillars in Northern Afghanistan, is at Bala Murghab at present.

CEYLON is the greatest competitor with Japan in the tea market, especially in green tea, which is a speciality of Japan. Ceylon produces this more cheaply and sent 180 million pounds to Canada in the 1902-03 season against 4·43 million pounds sent by Japan. That ingenious country makes every kind of tea and at every price from green tea for connoisseurs at a high figure, to tea for the poor, a collection of broken leaves, twigs and chips of roots, costing only a tenth of a yen per pound. There is even a cheaper sort of drink, a substitute for tea to be had, made of sweet smelling things such as orange-peel, shells of the Xanthoxylon, salted cherry blossoms, dried grain, beans, salted plums, sea grass and many other items. But this is not made for export.

IN a recent play, the hero, who was shot by the villain of the piece, contrived to ring up the police on the telephone before he expired, and thus secured the capture of his murderer. Fact is once more proved to be stranger than fiction, in an incident that recently happened in Pennsylvania. There a signalman was murdered in his cabin by the confederate of a gang of trainwreakers Left for dead, he had still sufficient life to crawl to the telegraphing instrument and despatched a message to a neighbouring station to send a locomotive. His last word was the name of his assassin, who in this way was tracked and brought to justice. It is only left to the enterprising writer to invent a situation in which his hero or villain sends the details of his last sensations to Scotland Yard by Marconigram Telepathy is played out, and we would warn any writer who dares to mention the word that he runs a serious risk of being consumed by the vials of wrath poured on him by some angry scientific professor. And if our subluminary conscience is to be relegated to the lumber-room whither the spooks have also been banished, what is to happen to the poor author on the outlook for fresh situations in which American papers cannot anticipate him? Perhaps Mr. Stead will oblige us with an interview with Julia on this problem in his new daily paper.

THE Museum at Naples has been recently rearranged, with the result that a very spirited newspaper controversy is raging on the subject. To anyone who knew the Museum as it was it may at first sight be distressing to miss familiar objects from their place. But there is no doubt (writes a correspondent from Naples) that on the whole the Museum has gained by the change. The statuary is less crowded, which is a great advantage for detailed study, and, on the whole, good judgment is shown in the arrangement of busts and figures. But, as English people are the most numerous visitors to the Museum, it may not be taken amiss if we venture on a little criticism. For instance, the famous Psyche from Capua has been relegated to a corner where it is impossible to get a proper view of it. The treatment of the bas-relief of the Bacchic dance is equally irritating, for it is so skied that the enchanting upturned face of the woman beating the cymbals cannot be seen. Again the "Testa Ideale," one of the most beautiful bronze heads in the Museum, has been moved to a spot where the full perfection of the profile is lost, and six bronze statues from Herculaneum are solemnly set in a row like so many Dutch dolls. It is a pity, too, that a less conspicuous marble was not chosen for the pedestals of many of the statues, and it is to be hoped that the report that the bread and eggs, the walnuts and plums, the beans and the corn, which lend such a touch of reality to the Pompeian galleries, are not going to be moved. But, with the exception of these minor points of criticism, there is no justification for the scathing attack that has been made on the President of the Museum.

ASPECTS OF THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

(BY DOUGLAS M. GANE.)

THOUGH we may not yet be privileged to see the settlement of this question, it is manifest that the issues are becoming more clearly defined. The paramount claim of France is receiving more general recognition, and efforts are being directed less to discover away of frustrating French ambitions than to devise a means whereby they may be indulged without the sacrifice of our own acquired interests. Mr. Walter Harris, in the "National Review," openly advocates the cause of France ; and if, as I understand, the instruments of French influence are being withdrawn from Egypt at the same time as the instruments of British influence are being withdrawn from Morocco, we have grounds for believing that French paramountcy in North-West Africa has the sanction of the British Government. What compensation we shall receive for this retirement we have no means of knowing ; but if it brings with it a settlement of all the chief territorial questions between France and England upon an equitable basis, the sacrifice (if such it be) will not have been made in vain.

In the article referred to Mr. Harris considers that our interests in Morocco do not extend beyond the preservation of our trade relations and the command of the passage through the Straits of Gibraltar. I think he does not go far enough, writes Mr. Douglas M. Gane in the "Pall Mall Gazette." There is the passage south as well as the passage east, and the Atlantic coast of Morocco, in the hands of France, might become a menace to our communications with the Cape. With this addition—our interest in the Atlantic seaboard—and the question of the dependence of Gibraltar upon Morocco for supplies, I think Mr. Harris has defined what our interests in that country are, and it remains to find the means by which they may be preserved.

The external trade of Morocco in 1900 reached some 3 1-2 millions, of which 1 1-2 million was British. This it is our object to keep. But French sovereignty implies the exclusion of British commerce. It did in the case of Algeria, and more recently of Madagascar, and it promises to do so in the case of Tunis, when the treaty that gives us certain privileges expires in 1910. The circumstances attending the extinction of British commerce in these countries were recalled to the Foreign Secretary by the deputation that recently waited upon him in the interests of our trade with Morocco. They are instructive reading, and serve as a warning ; in fact, they were so accepted by Lord Lansdowne, who said that they would be taken to heart. His speech was marked by singular confidence. He spoke of "solid guarantees," and told the deputation that they might take it from him that whatever be the result of passing events in Morocco, his Majesty's Government would make it their business to see that the trade of this country should in future enjoy the same equality of opportunity which it now enjoys. Assurances cannot secure such rights, for these were said to have been given in the case of Madagascar. Nor, it would seem, can treaties, for, as a member of the deputation observed, in the case of Tunis we were said to have a "perfectly irrefragible treaty," and yet, as things turn out, our treaty rights expire in seven years. What, therefore, is the explanation of Lord Lansdowne's confidence ?

No doubt it is this. The commercial rights which we should retain upon a settlement with France of the Morocco question would be of the nature of those rights which this country henceforth intends to preserve by means of fiscal retaliation. We might have gone to war over Madagascar, but the price would have been too heavy. We had no other weapons, and so we had to submit to the new conditions lying down. Had we had the weapon of the tariff at our command, the trade of Madagascar need not have left us. France has a business interest in this country of more than fifty millions per annum, quite sufficient, under a system of scientific taxation, to enable us to compel observance of her treaties and fulfilment of her assurances. In view of the new fiscal policy to which we are committing ourselves, the commercial side of the Morocco question seems to be the one that offers the least difficulty of solution.

With regard to Gibraltar as distinct from the passage of the Straits, the occupation of Morocco by France threatens to cut off from the Rock its traditional source of supply. Gibraltar is always considered to draw supplies from Tangier, and it has been thought, not without good grounds, that the position could not be held if these supplies were cut off. Formerly they were secured to us by treaty with the Sultan, but this is no longer the case, and such provisions as come from Morocco come in the ordinary way of trade. Though the terms of the Morocco settlement might embrace the revival (for what it is worth) of that early right of Gibraltar to draw supplies from Moorish markets, we still have to determine if it really is without an alternative market if Tangier were closed to it. From Spain it can count on nothing, but what of Portugal ? The Anglo-Portuguese alliance has its foundations in a friendship of no transient order. It is based upon the interchange of mutual benefits, solid in character. Portugal may well wish to retain the protecting arm of a great Power, and may not be unwilling to give in return such facilities of supply as the maintenance of Gibraltar requires. Has she not already placed the port of Lagos at the service of our fleet ? Lagos is within near reach to Gibraltar. It has a commodious harbour. It is not so near the Rock as Tangier, but with an available market there, could Gibraltar be said to be entirely dependent upon Morocco ? Rather, could she not be indifferent to this source of supply ?

The command of the passage by the Straits is another question, more difficult it may be to deal with, but with a significance apt to be misunderstood, if not exaggerated. It must be remembered that the only position on the north coast of Morocco that has any pretensions to command access to the Mediterranean is Ceuta, and Ceuta is held by Spain. Tangier has no harbour. It has the remnants of a mole but it affords no shelter for a modern fleet, and no possibility of shelter exists unless works such as we see in progress at Dover could be carried out. The coast line from there to Ceuta is flanked with hills, among them the Hill of Apes, but ordnance set on their heights could not command a belt of water fourteen miles in width. Ceuta itself, like Gibraltar, is of value not 'because it is a fortress, but because it is a harbour protected by a fortress, and its strength lies in the ships it can shelter, not in the artillery it can bring to bear upon the Straits. Whatever general strategical considerations there may be to dictate the policy of excluding France from the North of Morocco, there is one that is paramount, and that is the desirability of establishing Spain in the possession of Ceuta by giving her this territory as its hinterland ; for Ceuta if occupied by a first class naval Power would undoubtedly challenge our supremacy in these parts.

The establishment of France upon the Atlantic coast of Morocco has its peculiar dangers for us. A French naval station in such a locality might prove a serious menace to our communications with the Cape. Of the free ports, only one has any pretensions to be a harbour, and that is Mogador but so precarious is the shelter it gives that it has come to be known as the "Rat trap." At the other ports ships are compelled to lie off shore, and communication is made by lighter. Of the closed ports, however, there is one which is capable of giving the advantages which the French expect to derive from their new station in Tunis, and that is Walidia. It is a place little known, but the French military have surveyed it, and are no doubt aware of its possibilities. In that it consists of large lagoon connected with the sea by a channel that requires deepening, it resembles Bizerta. Whether the French would go to the expense of developing it, it is impossible to say ; but it cannot be doubted that, so long as we hold Gibraltar and, by commanding the Straits, control communication between the two French coastlines, a French strong hold in such a position would have important strategical advantages.

If by consulting her traditional susceptibilities with regard to Morocco, Spain can be induced to grant on lease to Great Britain the port of Santa Cruz de Teneriffe, the occupation of the Atlantic shore of Morocco by France need have no terrors for us.

TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN'S RESOLVE.

A Reported Ultimatum.

RUSSIA MUST RECEDE.

A MISCONSTRUED DESPATCH.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

Baron Hayashi thinks that the phrase "resort to arms" used in the "Times" despatch from Peking is a misconstruction of Chinese characters.

Japan, he says, is still striving to maintain peace and hopes to succeed.

The Chinese declaration of neutrality was, he adds, due to the urgent advice of Japan.

A telegram from St. Petersburg says that the Japanese Reply is expected in two or three days.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Japanese in their answer to Russia will probably ask for a reply from Russia within a fixed period.

A long conference was held between the Emperor and the Elder Statesmen yesterday when it is stated the Reply to Russia was approved.

Consols fell ¼ to-day and now stand at 87 11-16.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

The ratifications of the Japanese Treaty for opening the ports in Manchuria have been exchanged at Peking.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

China has assented to Mr. Conger's reques for the immediate signature of the Protocol at Washington to be equivalent to an exchange of ratifications.

ALLAHABAD, JANUARY 13.

A special cable from the "Pioneer's" correspondent dated London, the 12th January, says that Japan has resolved on war and nothing but an early drastic change in the Russian attitude can avert it.

LUCKNOW, JANUARY 13.

The London correspondent of the "Indian Daily Telegraph" cables: Peace is still trembling in the balance.

It is announced that Japan is sending another Note fixing a time limit for Russia to recede from her present position.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE BALKANS' DANGER.

A Coming Conflagration.

INFLUENCE ON FAR EASTERN CRISIS.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Advices from all the Balkan countries point to the certainty of a general conflagration in the spring.

This is regarded as an important factor in the Far Eastern situation because Russia is not likely to desire to be engaged in both the Near and Far East.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

The Sultan has formally accepted the Russo-Austrian scheme for the control of Macedonia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Speech by the Prime Minister.

THE POSITION OF INDIA.

LONDON, JANUARY 12.

Mr. Balfour, speaking at Manchester to-day, said he anticipated that the New Committee of Imperial Defence would do much in the direction of closer Imperial union and especially prove a bond of union between India and the rest of the Empire.

The question of Indian defence was one affecting the whole Empire.

He subsequently received a joint deputation of Cotton Masters and men with reference to the gambling in cotton and at Mr. Balfour's request the proceedings were private.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

Mr. Balfour has suggested the inclusion of the Indian authorities in the Defence Committee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Major Strachey, Rifle Brigade, vacates the appointment of Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master General and is transferred to the home establishment.

Captains R. F. A. Hamilton and W. E. Knollys are confirmed in the Political Department.

Second-Lieutenant Adam, 2nd Gordons, is posted to the Burma Command for appointment to the Indian Army.

MR. GOLDIE, an inspector of the Agricultural Bank of Egypt, while on a journey some ten days ago from Beni Mazar to Minieh for the purpose of negotiating some loans, was outrageously assaulted by two natives. Attacked in the train, kicked into an unconscious condition, Mr. Goldie was subsequently dragged out and left on the line, while the natives decamped with £400 in gold. They are still at large. Mr. Goldie has not received any serious internal injuries, and is expected to recover soon.

Rs. 2,000 to 10.

About placing the 1st three in the KING'S PLATE, run at Calcutta, January 16th. CHARLES HARDING, 28, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE SOMALI WAR.

General Egerton's Victory.

CONGRATULATIONS FROM THE KING.

LONDON, JANUARY 13.

His Majesty the King has telegraphed to General Egerton his great satisfaction at the successful action with the Darvishes and his Majesty's regret at our losses.

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Proposed Arbitration Treaty.

CONFERENCE AT WASHINGTON.

An influential conference of representatives from all parts of the country has been held at Washington to promote the conclusion of an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty.

THE TIBET MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHUMBI VALLEY, JANUARY 12.

Colonel Younghusband has passed the Tangla Pass to Tuna.

Intense cold prevails at Chumbi. An icy wind sweeps the valley and 23 degrees of frost were registered this morning.

At Phari where a detachment of the 8th Gurkhas is stationed, the temperature is 11 degrees below zero. The troops are, however, in excellent health.

No snow has fallen in the Jelap Pass.

CALCUTTA, JANUARY 13.

The following Press Communique was issued to-night:—The Tibet Mission and escort left Phari on 7th January and information received up to the 10th instant showed that they had crossed the Tangla Pass and had reached Tuna, seventeen miles beyond Phari. All well.

THE CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

A number of changes are about to take place in the Calcutta High Court. Mr. Justice Guru Das Bannerjee retires from 1st February and Messrs. Justices Hill and Stevens have applied to retire in the middle of March.

THE PLAGUE.

The weekly total of plague deaths in the seven days ending 9th instant amounted to 17,344. The principal increase was in the United Provinces.

BRUSH WITH CHINESE DACOITS.

BRITISH OFFICER KILLED.

RANGOON, JANUARY 13.

News has reached Rangoon of a brush between a party of Military Police and a gang of notorious Chinese dacoits. The incident occurred on the 7th instant in Monsi Circle, North Hsenwi State, at dawn. The attack was made by a party of fifteen Military Police, under the command of Captain F. A. Wyllie, Assistant Commandant, accompanied by the Superintendent of the Northern Shan States.

Captain Wyllie shot the dacoit leader dead, but was simultaneously fired at by a dacoit and died the same evening.

Captain Wyllie's body was conveyed to Kutkai, and buried there with Military honours.

CALCUTTA JANUARY, 13.

News has reached Rangoon of the death, on the 7th instant, of Captain F. A. Wyllie, Commandant of a party of military police, in an attack on a gang of Chinese dacoits in the Hsenwai State beyond Lashio. Captain Wyllie shot the ringleader dead but was himself shot in the scrimmage and died in the evening. His body was buried at Kut Kai.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE FAR EAST CRISIS.

WAR FEELING IN JAPAN.

London, December 27.—The Tokio newspapers declare that the passage of a single additional Russian warship through the Suez Canal or a single further step in Manchuria will justify Japan in taking action.

FRANCE AND RUSSIA.

DANGERS TO THE ALLIANCE.

London, December 26.—The "Svjet," a St. Petersburg daily, in an article which is interpreted as expressing the views of Russian Government circles, declares that the French ministry is opposed to Russia and is doing its utmost to shake the pillars of the Franco-Russian alliance. It says that M. Combe's ministry is like a malignant disease which is eating into France's power and prestige.

PERSIA AND RUSSIA.

London, December 26.—The "Daily Telegraph's" correspondent at St. Petersburg states that it is reported that, owing to the recent fighting on the Russo-Persian frontier, the Persian Government may ask for Russian military assistance.

We are asked to remind those invited that the committee of "The Association of Registered Medical Women of India" will be "at home" at the Cama Hospital, this evening, from 9 to 11 p.m., to welcome their medical colleagues and the friends of Mrs. Pechey-Phipson, M. D. Mrs. Pechey-Phipson was one of the pioneers of the movement to give medical aid to the women of India, and she will give a short address to her younger colleagues at 10 p.m. Special arrangements have been made to receive purdah ladies and to give an opportunity for all friends to see part of the hospital. Guests will show their tickets at the door.

NOTES FROM PARIS.

FRANCE AND THE FAR EAST.

BUSINESS ON THE BOURSE.

PARIS BAKERS ON STRIKE.

PARIS, DECEMBER 24.

THE tone in official circles here continues to be optimistic on the subject of the rumours of war in the Far East. It is pointed out that neither Russia nor Japan can obtain a loan in the world's money markets. Furthermore, there is the influence of the two autocrats, the Tsar and the Mikado, both of whom are known to be opposed to war. And England and France are certainly counselling moderation to their respective allies. It is indisputable that the official temper is against an outbreak. It would seriously hamper the work of M. Paul Cambon in the treaty he is negotiating with Lord Lansdowne, the publication of which may be expected in the first fortnight of the New Year. Yet the situation is obviously very strained. Business is known to be almost at a standstill at Tokio; marine insurance rates have gone up, and the Bourse reflecting the feeling of the London market, is much depressed. These are omens that can hardly be disregarded. Responsible people, outside the chancelleries, gravely shake their heads and say, "When matters reach this crisis cannon go off by themselves." It is precisely this feeling of the people most closely in touch with popular currents that discounts the official optimism. It is recognised here that if hostilities break out it will be almost impossible to localise them. Hence the peril of the moment; hence the strong necessity to preach caution and conciliation to either party. As matters stand, the naval forces of the two countries in the Far Eastern waters are almost exactly balanced. So near is it that one who knows the position of the two fleets exactly states that the two battleships recently purchased by England from Chili would have been sufficient to turn the scale in favour of Russia if she had succeeded, as she hoped to do, in obtaining them for herself. That simple act on the part of the Admiralty has immensely raised the prestige of the Selborne administration abroad. Naval officers in this country say that the British Navy is in abler hands at this moment than for fifty years past. In this work of concentration and organisation Prince Louis of Battenberg receives a large meed of praise. The danger is fully weighed by these acute observers on the Far Eastern situation. If Russia gains the upper hand, England cannot stand by to see her gallant little allies wiped off the seas. On the other hand, should Russia attempt to supplement her fleet in Eastern waters by her Black Sea squadron, the moment she passed the Dardanelles would be the signal to England to fall upon the ships. France would be dragged into it, and it would be an Armageddon in the Mediterranean and the general conflagration of Europe. Naturally, with such a prospect even dimly possible, the officers of the French navy, who take an interest in their profession, cannot look, unmoved, on the policy of destruction of M. Pelletan. No battleships are issuing from the French yards, and the Minister seems to be able to hypnotise an extremely noisy section of deputies into the belief that one submarine is worth at least one warship. While not diminishing the importance of the submarine it is perfectly clear that naval battles are not to be won by such means. It must not be forgotten that M. Pelletan is in the unhappy position of a Minister of Marine with no money to spend, but that should not blind the eyes of his followers to the consequences of his policy.

It is assumed by many authorities that Japan would immediately seek to regain her lost fruits of victory—Port Arthur and Wei-Hai-Wei. An important factor in the position is that Japan would be fighting in those very waters with the prestige of victory upon her. Should war come, a very interesting question presents itself to the naval expert. The six Japanese line-of-battleships are the product of English yards. Russia, on the other hand, will be fighting with ships that have been built at La Seyne in Toulon harbour, in Germany, or in her own yards. Nowadays, there are no English officers on board the Japanese ships. Her weakness in action would be an engineer weakness. Her ships would be put "hors de combat" from avoidable accidents to the machinery. The fact is she has not the advantage of European nations of having a race of artisans from whom she can draw for her engine-room staffs. The same weakness, to a certain extent, would also be visible in the Russian fleet. As to her sailors, they lack the smartness of the Japanese; they resemble the British sailor at the time of Trafalgar: splendid fighting material, but lacking the quick intelligence necessary for the handling of complicated machinery. One advantage, however, the Russians have in the strength of their cruisers. The Gromoboi, for example, is a remarkable vessel capable of inflicting immense damage, and hardly less formidable, perhaps, is the Russia. Generally, sober opinion recoils with horror from the possibilities of conflict between the great White Empire and quicksilvery Japan. Even those most wedded to the Dual Alliance think that Russia should give Japan guarantees for her peaceful enjoyment of the rice lands in Southern Korea necessary for her teeming population. There is also the feeling that Europe should make it her business to see that the convention is carried out. Otherwise—but the alternative is too Bismarckian for humanitarian statesmen—Russia may be gathering trouble for herself when in the spring Macedonia lightly turns to thoughts of revolution.

The year which is drawing to a close has been a successful one from the point of view of the Bourse. There has been no big failure or other untoward circumstance to disturb public confidence. Business has flowed in ordinary channels. The immense liquid wealth of France is apparent from, among other signs, the fact that the investing public are content with small return for their capital. Circumstances including the Boer war, have made Paris the most important market for foreign securities. It is doubtful, however, if she has sufficient energy to retain her advantage. Great efforts have been made during the year to open the official market to American railways. The campaign has not succeeded, but it is probable that it will ultimately. The tendency of French capital, owing to financial-mongering at home, is to seek investment abroad. There has been considerable business in English Consols, Swiss cities and American securities, generally. In the mining world South Africans have almost resumed the position they had at the beginning of the year. Peace and its prospects were freely discounted here. After the signature of the treaty there was a drop of 20 percent. on Rand Mines, East Rands, Goldfields, &c. At the present moment the attitude of the market is one of expectation. The labour problem must be solved before business becomes active. Generally speaking, the public is diffident in this class of speculation, owing to unfortunate experiences in the past. The fluctuations in Rente and the great withdrawals from the savings banks have not fluttered the market, as might have been expected. That shows that the movement was recognised as being political in its origin, and that it did not respond to any actual financial crisis. Nevertheless the present Socialistic administration of the country does not inspire confidence among the capitalists. Careful heads of families have seen with a certain dismay the area of the traditionally safe investment considerably restricted. Time was when the Omnibus company was supposed to be unrivalled as a source of steady income; but severe competition has sprung up in the shape of the Metropolitain, and transportation stock generally has fallen. The remark applies also to the transatlantic steamship and carrying lines, which have seen their dividends reduced by the formidable competition of the newer and faster boats of the English, German, and American companies. Industrial undertakings, generally, in France are in the same position. The investor, therefore, who is unwilling to take risks is thrown back on low-interest bearing stock such as Ville de Paris. This municipal stock represents the temper of the investing public which prefer a small interest with the hope of the "gros lot," to 1 or 2 per cent. more for their money with no gambling chances. Ville d Paris is very largely held up by small investors who are constantly hoping that fortune may favour them in the drawings. Other financial occurrences of the year include conversion of the Portuguese and Ottoman series, the healthy recovery of Russian industrial concerns, and the acceptation of the market of the new and improved condition of Panama. For the New Year the Bourse awaits the conversion of the Argentine loans, and towards the end of the first quarter the issue of a large German loan.

For three days has the "Bourse du Travail," the great Labour Exchange of the workmen and artizans of Paris, been in a fever of a warlike excitement. In this huge building, not far from the Bastille, the unions of nearly three hundred trades and callings of sorts have their offices. Those of them who are not directly implicated in the present strife are in sympathy with its purpose. The union directly and chiefly concerned in it is that of the bakers, assistants. Round the bakers, the grocers, assistants, the hotel waiters, the attendants in the small restaurants, and wine shops, the waiters of the great cafes, and the butchers, have been rallying in their thousan s. Nearly three thousand butchers assistants mustered on Tuesday in the great hall of the Bourse, and there agreed to support the bakers' strike. At half past eight on Wednesday morning there was a second general muster of the allied unions in the Bourse, when it was again resolved to organize a general strike, to demonstrate before the Senate at the Luxembourg Palace. All the while, too, the bakers have been plastering the walls with red placards. The master bakers have also been putting up flaring posters and distributing handbills. You shall have your bread, your buns, your Christmas cakes, and confectionary punctually, and at the usual prices, the masters are assuring their customers. Why are the workmen of the baking and kindred trades threatening to cut short Christmas supplies? Because nothing has yet been done to put in force the Bill lately passed by the Chamber of Deputies for the abolition of the Labour Registry Office—institutions that long have had a practical monopoly of the labour market, not only in Paris but in all the great towns, and throughout France. The Bill sent up to the Senate from the Chamber, while abolishing the private offices, and compensating their proprietors, empowers the municipalities to establish free public registries. But the Senators are haggling over details, and the master bakers' men and their associates have lost patience.

But why, it will be asked, do the men strike against the masters, as well as against the proprietors of the registries? Because—the employers, as a class are believed to be habitually in collusion with the proprietors for the purpose of keeping down wages and of over-stocking the labour market for exactly the same reason. This alleged inhumanity is just now the theme of many a hot speech in the crowded passages and in the big assembly hall of the Bourse. The registry owners are "thieves," says one orator. "I know employers who share the plunder with them," exclaimed a second. "Honest girls unable to live on their wages, and prematurely dismissed in order that commissions may be extorted from their successors have fallen through the selfishness of these men," exclaims a third. Many orators of the Bourse denounce the "placeurs" and the employers on the foregoing charges. The men's leaders are taking measures to prevent the invasion of the class of workers whom English Unionists call blacklegs, and whom the masters here threaten to call in from the provinces if the worst comes to the worst. The Paris Unionists have not forgotten the invasion which took place during the strike of four years ago, and which resulted in the permanent settlement in the capital of many thousands of provincial workmen.

Selik Louban, the young Zionist student accused of having attempted Dr. Nordau's life at the Zionist ball last Saturday night in the Rue Charras, declares he had no intention even of hurting a hair of his fellow Zionist's head. "I merely wanted to attract attention to my view of the Zionist ideal—which is not Dr. Nordau's ideal"—Selik Louban tells the examining magistrate. He certainly attracted attention. His two shots brought the dancing to a dead stop. He would have attracted more attention had he fired in the public streets in broad daylight, with Dr. Nordau standing by. As it was, one of the two shots—fired merely to attract attention—badly wounded one of the Doctor's friends. Young Selik Louban's fellow students of the Latin Quarter are "not surprised at anything he may do." So they say, those of them who frequent their favourite little restaurant in the Rue Berthollet, where they dine for a few sous. There are in the Latin Quarter many Jewish students, from Russia, Roumania, Poland, and other parts of the East. The lives of most of them are a batt'e, with sordid poverty, an everyday battle, pursued with all the self-denial, resourcefulness, and heroic obstinacy of their race. Selik Louban is a new comer in the Latin Quarter. A fortnight ago he was in Berne, where many young Zionists from the countries already named are studying. He speedily became known to his new acquaintances in the Latin quarter as a "mystic," charged with all sorts of enthusiasms about the restoration of the Jewish race to its ancestral home. Young Selik Lauban is one of the Zionists whom nothing short of a return to Palestine and the re-possession of Jerusalem will satisfy. They form the great majority of the hundred thousand, who, in Europe (according to Dr. Max Nordau) are adherents of the Zionist cause. Young Louban's animosity against Dr. Max Nordau dates from last August, and the Zionist Congress of Bale. At that Congress Dr. Nordau brought before the notice of his fellow-Zionists the offer of the British Government to set apart a district in British East Africa for a Jewish Colony. The Doctor, in warmly acknowledging the generosity of the offer, suggested that the Congress should pass a vote of thanks to the British Government, and appoint a Zionist Commission to consider the scheme. That was all, says Dr. Nordau, in his communication to the "Matin." Yet for this, the Doctor has incurred the furious hostility of the Palestinian party among the Zionists. It is curious to note that the more ignorant a Zionist is the more resolutely bent is he upon literal fulfilment of a return to the Promised Land. The first Zionists made straight for Jerusalem. They were Russian Jews. And they reached Palestine in 1881-2, many years before the Zionism of Dr. Herzl and Dr. Max Nordau was heard of. Says Dr. Nordau in the "Matin," Louban is wrong in taking me for an advocate of the British East Africa scheme. He is neither for it nor against it. He merely regards it as a possible alternative to the ideal,—hampered, if not permanently defeated, by political complications—of an autonomous settlement in Palestine.

THE FIRE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

SUPERINTENDENT STANFORD, in his report to the Commissioner of Police, regarding the fire in Girgaum Road, states:—At about 6-30 p. m., on the 12th instant, a fire broke out in a large buffalo stable, belonging to Haji Mahomed Haji Ismail and Company and situated at Nana's Wady, Girgaum Road. There were about 800 buffaloes, belonging to forty-six different persons in the stable at the time the fire broke out. About thirty buffaloes were burnt to death. There was a large quantity of fodder, stored in the loft of the stable and the milkmen used to prepare their food in the stable and carry naked kerosine oil-lamps about the loft. So in all probability the fire was due to sparks from a fire near the stable or a naked light was carried about in the loft. The true cause of the fire has not been ascertained. The damage to the stable is estimated at about Rs. 35,000, which amount is covered by insurance. The different Municipal fire engines were quickly on the scene of the fire after an alarm was given. The fire was got under control by 8 p.m. A native fireman, No. 47, was injured by the fall of a beam. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital and there detained for treatment. Two chawls, of two storeys each, in which a very large number of poor persons lived and situated by the side of the stable, caught fire on the ends next to the stable, but the police, assisted by some townsmen, succeeded in putting the fire out by throwing water from buckets on it. This was before the arrival of the fire brigade.

THE CHARGE AGAINST A TRAVELLER.

At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday afternoon Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case, in which Alfred William Torkington, lately a representative of Messrs. George Angus and Company, of London, travelling in the East, was charged with extortion, perjury, cheating and making a false complaint at the instance of Hormusji Manekji Mehta, a millstore supplier and dealer in rubber goods in Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay. Mr. Billimoria, of Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Colah, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, barrister-at-law, instructed by Mr. Rustomji P. Barucha, of Messrs. Jamsetjiand Rustomji, solicitors, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke Smith, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of Messrs. George, Angus and Company.

Mr. Hormasji Jamshedji Mistri, of Messrs Walter, Nutter and Company, further examined by Mr. Talyarkhan said when dealers in market ordered out goods from Europe they signed the indents which contained the name of the manufacturer. His firm's dealings with Messrs. George Angus and Company extended for many years, and witness knew and had dealt with them as manufacturers of rubber till the withdrawal of the apology by the complainant. Messrs. George Angus and Company described themselves on their forms as manufacturers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria the witness said he was not the sole agent for Messrs George Angus and Company in Bombay. Witness did not import India rubber except from Messrs George, Angus and Company. Witness did not know before this prosecution that other manufacturers also impressed the words "British Admiralty Quality" on their goods. Before the accused left India he instructed witness to publish the apology given by the complainant in newspapers. Witness did so and the expenses therein incurred were defrayed by Messrs George, Angus and Company.

Mr. Thomas Da Gruchy Darry, chemical analyser to Messrs. Kemp and Company, Bombay, examined by Mr. Talyarkhan, said under orders from Mr. Alfred Pell, his superior, he had analysed a piece of rubber supplied by the accused. He put that piece of rubber as well as another one of the genuine British Admiralty Quality rubber to similar tests and found that the tests showed the latter one to be of superior quality.

Cross-examined by Mr. Billimoria the witness said he had never analysed rubber before; he had knowledge of different kinds of rubber in a general way. The ingredients in the various British Admiralty Quality rubbers were the same but in different proportions.

Mr. Henry Francis Soares said he traded in Bombay in the name of Vincent Soares for thirty years. He knew the accused. Witness had accompanied the accused to the market to secure orders for the British Admiralty Quality rubber. Witness first came to know of the British Admiralty Quality from the accused, Messrs. George Angus and Company supplied the rubber to all his indents.

Cross examined by Mr. Billimoria the witness said that the British Admiralty Quality goods were known in the market as Angus manufacture, because Messrs. George Angus and Company always described themselves as manufacturers of India rubber. On the sheets they had the impression B. A. D. George Angus and Co. Witness did not know that other manufacturers stamped their good with the words British Admiralty Quality.

Mr. Abdulali Shamshudin, lately of Messrs Heptulla Shaikh Adum and Company, said he was connected with that company for thirty years. He had ordered out B. A. Q. rubber through Vincent Soares. That rubber was to be of Angus' manufacture. Before 1901 B. A. Q. goods were known in the bazar as of Messrs. George Angus and Company.

Further hearing was adjourned.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writes:—The remains of the late Mr. F. S. Cowie, I.C.S., Deputy Commissioner, Bhandara, who died from the effects of an accident, while out pigsticking in the Wardha District, were brought to Nagpur by train on the 1st instant for interment.

There was a large gathering of Europeans and natives present at the cemetery.

The necessity for a permanent building for Lodge Corinth, Nagpur, has long been felt, and this want is now to be supplied. A suitable plot near Mr. Naoroji Rao Gujar's garden has been secured and the ceremony of laying the corner-stone took place on the 9th instant. The masons proceeded in two columns to the site after which Dr. J. Robertson, the secretary, opened the proceedings with a short history explaining the origin of the movement, list of donors, etc. The Deputy District Grand Master then laid the corner-stone.

Mrs. Oldham, wife of Captain Oldham, R.E., Executive Engineer, Chattisgarh Division, shot a tigress measuring 8ft. 7in. at Pondigaon, Kalahandi State, on the 20th December.

The troops at Kamptee left on the 6th instant for Mansar, a village about four miles from Ramtek, to take part in the manœuvres which are being held there at the annual camp-of-exercise.

The Rev. C. P. and Mrs. Anketell of the English Church gave the Indian Christians of their church a treat and distributed presents to many of them in the health camp at Aulabagh on New Year's Day. Watch night services were also held between 11 and 12 p.m. on the 31st December in All Saints' Church, Nagpur, by the Ven'ble Archdeacon G. M. Davies and in the M. E. Church by the Rev. T. H. Cowsell. Both services were well attended.

The total number of deaths registered in Nagpur during the week ending 23th December was 575 against 559 and 713 in the two preceding weeks. This was higher than the corresponding mortality of last year by 473. There were 525 deaths from plague against 405.

LIQUID FUEL.

THE role now assumed by petroleum, writes the "Memorial Diplomatique," plays an important part in industrial economy. A few years ago we only knew mineral oil as a lighting medium. But things have changed much since then. We do not intend to speak of the use of petroleum as a lubricant, in place of vegetable or animal oil, nor of the employment of its residus in the making of aniline dyes. Its latest application, the most important of all, means a real revolution in the domain of transport, whether by rail or by sea.

Under the name of liquid fuel, petroleum tends every day to replace coal, as a substitute for this source of heat in factories, on railways and in ships. Russia was the first country to adopt this innovation. The petroleum workers of Baku, having oil for nearly nothing, thought of burning in the boiler-fires, in place of coal, its residue or "mazout," sometimes even crude petroleum. By degrees this liquid fuel turned coal out of steam engines, factories and railways. To-day the fleets of the Caspian and the Black Sea and the railways in their neighbourhood stoke boiler-fires almost exclusively with oil. Roumania has followed suit even for most of her ships.

The United States have adopted the same transformation, especially in California, where oil almost everywhere replaces coal. The steamers plying between San Francisco and the neighbouring islands use nothing but liquid fuel.

The reason is to be found in the many advantages possessed by petroleum: It is clean, it is easily stored and managed, it supplies the same heating power as double the weight of coal. The immediate consequence of this is that vessel's bunkers may be twice as small, thus restoring to ships a space that can be made available for cargo. It can moreover be lighted instantly, its power thus developing much more quickly than that of coal. In a word its economy is incontestable.

It is easy to see the advantage which the use of petroleum as fuel would give to any country using it. The Navy would specially gain by this change in steam production. Countries possessing petroleum-fields are not affected by the monopoly enjoyed at present by Cardiff coal, a point of view which has inducted to the greater numbers of the Powers to alter the furnaces of their ships so as to adapt them to burn oil, or a combination thereof, by which they are enabled to employ either coal or liquid fuel.

France must not remain behind in this new phase of the industrial struggle. Petroleum is becoming one of the essential factors in the economic development of nations and in their military strength.

DEPARTURE OF THE R. I. M. S. CANNING.

The Royal Indian Marine Steamer Canning Captain N. F. J. Wilson, will sail to-day for Calicut and Rangoon with the undermentioned details, For Calicut—2 officers and 85 non-commissioned officers and men, 1st Durham Light Infantry, For Rangoon—2 officers, 8 men and 4 women, 2nd K O S Borderers; 1 warrant officer, 2 men, 3 women and 4 children, Border Regiment; 1 officer 1 man and 1 woman E Yorks; 1 man and 1 woman. Liverpool Regiment; 41 men, R G A, 1 officer The King's Regiment The following are the names of the officers: Major N. Bidulph Durham Light Infantry, Lieutenant J Gillespie, Durham Light Infantry; Lieutenants N Mc Leod Pinnir; E Yorkes, Lieutenant R Graham Borderer Regiment; Lieutenant Antrobus Border Regiment and Lieutenant Pettinger, the Kings Regiment.

AUSTRALIAN FEDERAL ELECTIONS.

RUMOURS OF THE WOMAN'S VOTE.

For the first time in the history of Australia, the women in the majority of the States were enabled to record their votes in the recent Federal elections. The women's vote was a feature of the polling in Victoria and by far the most interesting says the "Melbourne" "Age." Political prophets were unable to forecast its results and even if a canvasser could have travelled every square mile of the Commonwealth and questioned every woman as to her political leanings, he would perhaps have been almost as uncertain when he finished as when he started. It is a privilege of the sex to change its mind and to change it almost as often as the Free Trade champion, for instance, finds it convenient to change his. But what an effective answer was supplied the other day to the long sustained parrot cry, "The women do not want the vote!" The citizen who stood at the doors of any polling booth in any city electorate and noted the satisfied smiles, the eager interested looks, the proud and confident mien and the general air of people engaged in an important congenial business which characterised every bevy of female voters that visited the polls was convinced that if the women did not want the vote they were at least keenly interested in exercising it.

There were no more strict observers than the female voters of the admonition to vote early. They trooped along to the polling booths from 8 a. m. and by-and-soon in most instances far more women had visited the polls than men. Some of them carried infants. Others wheeled their little ones in go-carts and perambulators, which they left outside on the footpath. Some led little children of two or three years by the hand, and took them into the polling booth with them. A few moments later the whole assemblage was disturbed by loud shrieks of "Gee me dat pencil. I wants dat boo pencil! Hoo-oo!" Then there was a hush and a slap with further cries of "I wants dat boo pencil ooz witing wif. Oo-oo-oo" until the free and independent slammed her paper into the box, caught up the covetous and kicking young hopeful and made a bolt homewards.

According to the officials the majority of the ladies were as intelligent in regard to what was required of them as the men; but still there were many who asked a tremendous number of perplexing questions. There were numbers of ladies who went into the booths and recorded their votes with the deep plot air of secrecy which sits so appropriately upon the male political veteran, who prides himself upon being a fragment of that personified and mysterious legion known as "the great silent voter." It was noticeable however that husband and wives who came in together frequently showed each other their papers before depositing them in the ballot boxes. This proceeding led to a little scene in one case which would hardly have gratified the enthusiast previously referred to. Wife and husband went into different boxes. Then they both peered round the partition and showed each other their papers. The lady's mouth hardened at the sight of her good man's paper, and as she thrust her own into the box her brow lowered with more than the suspicion of a frown. Like Julia in Young's satire, this lady was evidently "a manager, born for rule, and knew her wiser husband was a fool." As the two left the booth the sequel came out. "I thought you said you would vote for my two if I voted for your two" snapped the wife, "Deceit! You'd have caught me voting for your two if I'd only known, my man!" But, my dear, you forget——" "Don't my dear me. I'll tell Katie to come down this afternoon and vote for Vida Goldstein, just to spite you. There now! See if don't. A few moments later the lady was haughtily stalking homewards, while the husband strolled along a dozen yards behind her, abstractedly gazing into the shop windows.

There was also the lady who gravely asked a policeman who was the best man to vote for to secure a lamps to illumine the mud and obscurity of her street corner, and who was as gravely advised not to think of Sir John M'Intyre, because he was strongly in favor of keeping people in darkness. Likewise there was the ubiquitous Miss Helen Hart, who would persist in swapping political confidences with Sir Malcolm M' Eacharn: in displaying a more or less clean bannerette which described her as the only original advocate of women's rights, and in assuring all who cared to listen that she would scorn to enter Parliament, notwithstanding that the womanhood of Australia was grieving because she would not consent to do so. But these little humours aside, the women of Melbourne seemed to exercise their privileges with good sense and intelligence, and to take a far keener interest in the polling than the thousands of male electors who stood gazing at and cheering the scores of the cricket match.

Women polled in great numbers—not alone in the Liberal and Labor interest, but in the Conservative and free-trade interest also. Some remarkable reasons were assigned by women for their votes. One declared that she would vote for Barker "because he was a free-trader," and for Templeton "because her father had asked her to"—a combination of Labor and Conservative politics which may be described as the vote paralytic, for one nullifies the other. Another desired "to give the young men a chance," and therefore selected M'Intyre, O'Loghlen, Styles and Solly.

At all her meetings Miss Vida Goldstein has urged upon her hearers so earnestly the advisability of voting early that it was to be expected she would back up her precept by her own example. But Cr. Jeffries was not prepared to find her, as he did, waiting in the rain at 7.20 a.m. She was the first to enter and record her vote at 8 o'clock, and probably holds the distinction of being the first woman to exercise her franchise in an Australian election—unless other enthusiasts were quicker with the blue pencil than she was. At any rate, Cr. Jeffries was so impressed with the incident that he intends to preserve the ballot box in which Miss Goldstein dropped her papers, and in it place the names of the clerks at the table. This plain white pine box is to be handed down to posterity, and—perhaps—will be an object of curiosity in the Smithsonian Institute of Australia 1000 years hence.

The real patriotic spirit was exhibited by an old Scottish body who had a vote in Melbourne. She had been 35 years in this world of politics and promises, and it was the first time she had ever had a say in an election. One energetic canvasser drove up to her door in a carriage, and announced that he had come to take her to the polling booth. "Na na" responded the old dame as she put on her bonnet and sturdily set out on her journey; "it'll no be for me to ride. I've waukit that far for ma pleasure mony a day, so I'll juist gang there on foot for the guid of ma countree."

The day's experiences left some returning officers confirmed misogynists, while to others the bestowal of the franchise upon women seemed not such a bad thing after all. One of them came to the latter conclusion after an enjoyable experience at a suburban booth. A sweet young thing all frills and furbelows, rustled in, and was gallantly conducted to her right table by a properly impressed major domo. Arrived there, she smiled sweetly upon the assistant returning officer, lisped a name, smiled again and received her papers from an overcome official, who barely escaped giving her five for the Senate and none at all for the Representatives. Having got them she looked round shyly, and then seeing a vacant chair next to the returning officer calmly sat down in it. Having arranged her belongings to her satisfaction, she leant confidentially across to a bashful young gentleman, and coyly requested him to tell her how she should mark her paper. It was only when the officer in charge of the booth (who must have been a married man) rushed up and peremptorily ordered her into one of the recesses provided for voters that the object of her flattering attention breathed freely again.

On the side of misogynists is ranged a returning officer for North Melbourne, who was persistently harried by an energetic lady who had evidently been strongly inoculated with Labour principles. In severe and uncompromising tones which rang stridently through the hall, she demanded "Dr. Maloney's table," and looked as if she meant to get it. In vain an official assured her that Dr. Maloney was not a candidate for that constituency. She plainly regarded all such denials as mere subterfuges to prevent her from recording her vote, and it was only the united efforts of several agitated scrutineers that finally presuaded her. "Oh well!" she grumbled at last, "I suppose he really isn't. Give me my paper, and I'll vote for Painter. I'd rather have voted for Maloney, though."

If Miss Vida Goldstein ever should attain her ambition of becoming a member of Parliament, and uses her weight and influence with the same purposeful resource and calm superiority over all obstacles that was shown by two ladies in Collins-street she will undoubtedly get a good deal of her own way. The two ladies in question sauntered down Collins-street with a baby in a perambulator and with a courage that was positively heroic undertook to take the vehicle through the seething howling human mass that packed that thoroughfare. The odds were only about 50 000 to 2 (not counting the baby), but the ladies, merely hesitating long enough to formulate a plan of attack, charged the crowd. Improvising her umbrella as a lance, one lady went ahead, and by a series of judicious thrusts with the point thereof cleared a track well into the thick of the dense throng. Here the real trouble commenced, for the people were packed so densely that they could not move if they would, and the attacking party was brought to a standstill. Feminine generalship was quite equal to this trivial check however, for the ladies captured a stalwart policeman who was jammed inert and helpless against the wall, and placing him in the van vigorously prodded him in the back with the point of the umbrella, forcing him to complete the cutting through the mass of animated matter. The ladies emerged at the other end disheveled but triumphant, the baby cooing with its toe in its mouth, while the policeman, minus his helmet, and gasping for breath, leaned against an electric light post and murmured reflectively, "And yet people say that politics are too rough for women."

BOMBAY STANDING COMMITTEE.

The weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding. There were present: Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Lieutenant-Colonel H. P. Dimmock, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damoder, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. Munmohandas Ramji, Mr. Kaliandas Keshevdas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

ROAD AT COORLA.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated the road leading from the Chimboor Road to the shed at Coorla, where the carcasses of dead animals are skinned and disposed of was in very bad order and difficult of passage for the Municipal carts conveying the carcasses. The Executive Engineer estimates the cost of repairing it at Rs. 1,350 as per estimate sent herewith. As the work is urgent and there are no funds provided for the purpose I request the sanction of the Standing Committee and the Corporation to an additional grant of Rs. 1,350 from Surplus Cash Balance to meet the cost.

It was resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the amount asked for.

FILING OF AN APPEAL.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner:—"I have to state that in 1897 one Mr. Vasudeo Ramchandra Karve, owner of certain lands in the village of Anjoor, in Bhiwandi Taluka, filed a suit against this Municipality for damages alleged to have been caused to his fields at Anjoor by the Municipality having obstructed the natural flow of water by the construction of bridges and bunds in connection with the Tansa main. The suit was heard by the 2nd Class Sub-Judge, Bhiwandi, and was dismissed by him with costs. The party appealed against the Sub-Judge's decision and the Assistant District Judge, Thana, who heard the appeal, reversed the decree of the lower court with costs and has awarded the appellant Rs. 625 for damages and issued an injunction against the Municipality to provide sufficient water-ways in the duet line, so that the appellant's lands may not be flooded. As the Assistant District Judge's decision raises many important points, the Municipal Solicitors are of opinion that it should be appealed against in the High Court. I therefore request the sanction of the Standing Committee to the filing of the appeal."

The Committee accorded the sanction asked for for the filing of the appeal.

DISPUTE WITH CONTRACTORS.

Consideration was given to the report of the Sub-committee on the dispute with Messrs Turner, Hoare and Company, regarding their contract for the supply of cast-iron pipes. The committee considered that as the proposals made by Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Company involved a variation of their contract, they could only be considered by the Standing Committee, if submitted through the Commissioner.

The Committee resolved to inform Messrs. Turner Hoare and Company in terms of the Committee's report.

After transacting some other business the Committee adjourned.

A MAGISTRATE'S ORDER QUASHED.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston considered at the High Court on Thursday a reference made by Mr. R. S. Tipnis, Sessions Judge of Thana, in the case of Imperator against Balkrishna Atmaram Sonar, who was charged under Section 110 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Tipnis in making the reference, said Mr. Raghavendra Pandurang Bengiri, first class magistrate, Kolaba, ordered the accused to show cause why he should not be ordered to execute a bond, for Rs. 200 with two sureties for Rs. 100 each, for his good behaviour for a term of two years, under Sections 110 and 112 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In accordance with this requisition, the accused appeared before the magistrate to show cause. After some enquiry, the magistrate ordered the accused to execute a bond with surety to maintain good behaviour for two years, but the security not having been furnished, the magistrate passed the following order:—"I therefore direct that the accused should be sent to prison to undergo hard labour for a period of two years or until such period within which the accused may furnish fit sureties to this court or jail authorities." The District Magistrate of Kolaba, to whom the accused preferred an appeal against the above order, sent the papers to Mr. Tipnis for such order as he might pass under Section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code, inasmuch as the first class magistrate had no jurisdiction to pass any order of imprisonment under that section. Mr. Tipnis remarked that the District Magistrate was perfectly right in bringing this matter to his notice, for Mr. Bengiri having ordered the accused to give security for good behaviour for a period of two years, his duty was under Section 123(2) to send the proceedings to the Sessions Court for final disposal; but Mr. Tipins said he could not himself now quash the order of imprisonment which the first class Magistrate had already passed in the case. He had, therefore, to move the High Court to quash the order, and direct the Magistrate to follow the procedure mentioned in clause 2 of Section 123 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Under the latter part of Section 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code, he had ordered that the execution of the sentence to be suspended and the accused be retained in prison as an under-trial accused, pending further orders.

Their lordships passed the following order in the case:—The Magistrate had no jurisdiction to order the accused to be detained in prison on failure to give security for a period exceeding one year. The procedure the Magistrate should have followed is that laid down in para 2 of Section 123 Criminal Procedure Code. The Court therefore sets aside that part of the Magistrate's order, and returns the proceedings to the Magistrate to proceed according to law pending fresh orders being passed, accused to be detained in prison.

THE LEE AND ZANCIG COMPANY.

The Lee and Zancig Company are becoming every evening more successful in their mysterious entertainment which is proceeding this week at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute. Professor Lee every evening finds new subjects and demonstrates the science of hypnotism in new phases. The most surprising feature of his entertainment has yet to come, but he has completely mystified his audiences with what he has already done. To-night a "sensitive" will be put into the hypnotic state by the professor, and he will remain in that condition for twenty-four hours. We believe that considerable interest has been manifested in this event, and as Mr. Leavitt anticipates that the seating capacity of the Framjee Cowasjee Institute will not be adequate the "awakening" of the hypnotic subject will take place, on Friday evening, at the Novelty Theatre. As this is a thing which has not been witnessed in Bombay previously the performance should prove exceedingly attractive. To-morrow and on Saturday the performance will continue and on Sunday evening the concluding entertainment of the present season will be given. Lovers of the mysterious should make a point of witnessing this entertainment before it leaves the city.

THE KILLING OF TURKEYS IN CEYLON.

GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

The following notification has been issued by the Ceylon Government at the Secretariat:—

Attention having been called to a practice alleged to prevail in Ceylon of killing Turkey for table purposes by pulling out their tongues, careful enquiry that has been made with the result that it is believed this senseless and cruel practice is not resorted to in any of the large hotels in Colombo, but that it does exist among some Tamil cooks in private houses. All householders are therefore earnestly requested specifically to discountenance this practice and to warn their servants that detection in any case will under Ordinance No. 7 of 1862, involve a fine not exceeding Rs. 75.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere." Wholesale Depot, 23, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE KESHAVJI GIRDHAR AND OTHERS.

Mr. Ardaser Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for leave to serve notices, to amend the schedule, and for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application and extended the interim order for one month.

RE KANJI MOWJI.

Mr. Jardine, on behalf of a creditor, appeared to argue against a rule nisi taken out by the insolvent against Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. and other creditors, calling upon them to show cause why the order of adjudication made in October 1902, should not be set aside. The learned counsel said that his client K. B. Choksey, was not entered as a creditor on the schedule, but he was now a creditor in two sums amounting to Rs. 0,00 in respect of costs incurred in two suits. The object of the insolvent in getting the order of adjudication set aside seemed to be to get hold of his property, now in the hands of the Official Assignee, with a view to defeat the claims of the creditor.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, maintained that his learned friend had no "locus standi" to be heard. His client was not a creditor on the schedule at the time of the order of adjudication, and no subsequent creditor could come in and claim under the old insolvency, Mr. Mankar said that his client would undertake not to deal with the property that would come into his hands.

His lordship made the rule absolute, and ordered the insolvent not to deal with the property to come into his hands for a period of one month.

RE CASSAM KADARDINA.

Mr. Jardine, for certain of the petitioning creditors, applied under Section 17 of the Insolvency Act that they should be appointed special assignees of the estate of the insolvent. The learned counsel said that, on a former occasion, a similar application was made to his lordship, who did not then grant it, and an appeal was filed against that order. The Appeal Court ordered the holding of a meeting of the creditors, and the petitioners were elected special assignees.

His lordship granted the application in terms of the order drawn up by the Official Assignee.

RE MAHOMED HEDAYET RASSUL MOULVI.

Mr. Rustom Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an extension of the interim order with leave to serve notices. His lordship granted the application.

RE KURPAL PUNSEY.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for one month's extension of the interim order, with leave to amend the schedule, which was granted.

RE JETHARAM PARBHURAM.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE ISMAIL IBRAHIM.

Mr. Mankar, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, which was granted.

RE RUSTOMJI JEHANGIR WADIA.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, asked for an interim order, stating that a deed of composition had been prepared and signed by all the creditors except two. His lordship granted one month's extension.

RE BHUGWANDAS JETHABHAI.

On the application of Mr. Mankar, the insolvent was given leave to serve notices and to amend the schedule.

RE DAMODER HEMRAJ.

The insolvent appeared in person, and was granted his final discharge under Section 60 of the Act.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents were granted their discharges:—Mahomed Husein Aga Jan; Tara Waman Juvekarin; Dungersey Bharmull Sha; Husain Ranu Bandray; Shaik Abdul Husain Saheb; Bhasker Pandurang Patel; and Hormusji Burjorji Daruvalla and another.

RUBBER.

A French trade journal gives the figures of the India rubber production of the world. According to this authority the 57,500 tons of the year 1900 sank to 54,000 in 1902. The largest decrease next to that of the Congo State is shown by East and West Africa, which produced between twenty and twenty-four thousand tons less. The production of Peru and Bolivia, on the other hand, rose twenty-five to thirty thousand tons above their usual outturn and the Straits Settlements, which in 1900 were not in the list of rubber-growing countries, sent a thousand tons to market. But the Dutch Indies, Madagascar, Mauritius, India, Burmah and Ceylon, which between them in 1900 produced 2,500 tons, showed no export in 1902. Besides these the smaller South American States sent only 1,000 tons instead of 3,500 to market and the returns of Central America and Mexico fell by one-fifth. This falling away shows how wise are the European States, especially England and Germany, in making efforts to systematically plant rubber producing trees in their colonies. This is quite true, but it seems to us that the efforts are not commensurate with the needs of the trade and the probabilities of profits. The demand for rubber is enormously on the increase and must continue. The extension in the use of motor cars which is seen everywhere, will make huge encroachments on the normal supply. The tyres of these constant roadsters are long and large and do not last for ever. Cycles are still extant in their millions and every carriage, private or plying for hire, that respects itself now-a-days, has rubber tyres. Add the needs of scientific and electric instrument makers and those of the good old uncertain climate of the temperate zones of the world, where waterproof clothing, goloshes and rubber-shoes are in constant demand, and it is easy to understand that the cautchouc supply of the world, however elastic, unless carefully husbanded and increased, will be unequal to the demands made upon it. The method of gathering the rubber in the countries where it most abounds is reckless in the extreme. Of late years some system has been introduced, but there is too much reason to fear that trees are bled too often and too freely without planting for a future day. The forest lands of Canara and of Ratnagiri might easily be made to grow some of the many species of rubber trees. Ceylon has made a fairly sustained but not very extensive effort to grow some sorts as a secondary source of profit. Assam and Burmah have a rubber plant of their own and the Para tree can be induced to grow there. But in spite of some mild encouragement from Government in the matter of planting rubber trees there does not seem to be any energetic effort to foster what should certainly and easily prove a prolific source of wealth to India.

SUCCESS OF A LAW STUDENT.

PRESENTATION AT KAIRA.

With a view to congratulate Mr. H. N. Parekh, B.A., on his success in the Final L.L.B. Examination in obtaining Judge Spencer's prize, writes a Kaira correspondent, a meeting of the leading citizens of Kaira was convened on Sunday, under the auspices of the Kheda Khadayta and Vaishnav Subhechhak Sabha, Rao Bahadur Lakhia, Huzur Deputy Collector and First-Class Magistrate, Kaira, presided. There was a large and representative attendance. Among those present were the Subordinate Judge, the Civil Surgeon, Mr. Punjabhai, High Court Pleader, Sheth Mangaldas, Sheth Damodar, Sheth Chunilal, Sheth Chhotalal and many others. A shamianah was erected in the spacious compound of Sheth Muljibhai's Dharamsala and gaudily decorated with flags, bunting and festoons of multi-coloured leaves.

The proceedings opened with an interesting speech by the president, in the course of which he gave a short sketch of Mr. Parekh's career as a student and made reference to his success as a Dakshina Fellow, Wilson College, Secretary to the W. C. L. Society and assistant to the Professor of French, at the Wilson College. The president thanked Mr. Kothari Bhailal, the principal organiser of the meeting, and presented Mr. Parekh with an artistic gold medal, bearing appropriate Sanskrit inscriptions on both sides and garlanded him amidst loud cheers.

Mr. Parekh, in accepting the gift, said that he could not adequately express his gratitude to the Sabha for the grand gathering it had organised, the variety of entertainments it had provided and the beautiful present it had made him. After some remarks on education and religion, he thanked those present for their kindness in coming and concluded with the hope that the object of the meeting would be amply fulfilled, if it served to stimulate, inspire and encourage even a single youth, from among those present, in his literary pursuits.

Messrs. Chimanbhai and Punjabhai, pleaders, and Masters Kuberram and Mangaldas made speeches suitable to the occasion.

The proceedings terminated with a hearty vote of thanks to the President, who was profusely garlanded.

The meeting then dispersed with the usual distribution of attar and pan-supari.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

DR MILLER ON THE UNIVERSITIES BILL.

The "Rast Goftar" says it is a significant fact that, while almost every educationist of note in India has expressed himself to be in favour of the general principles of the much-contested Universities Bill, now before the Legislative Council, most of those who claim to be the representatives of the people have found them to be subversive of the principle on which the educational policy of the Government of India has been conducted till now. Dr. Miller, whose sympathy for the people of India has never been challenged and who has been always looked upon as an authority on educational questions, has within the last few days made a most telling and effective defence of the Universities Bill. In this, while pointing out one grave defect, namely that the Bachelors of Arts, who constitute the bulk of the liberally educated public, have been debarred from voting at the election of Fellows, and thus prevented from having any voice in the management of the University, he has expressed it to be his opinion that the new Bill is framed on generous lines, and that instead of crippling higher education as is commonly feared, it will give an impetus to it and be productive of substantial good to the country.

LORD LAMINGTON, AND BOMBAY SLUMS.

Lord Lamington, says the "Rast Goftar," has laid Bombay under a deep debt of obligation, by visiting the slums in several overcrowded parts of the town. Lord Sandhurst was pleased to pay, soon after his coming to Bombay, a similar visit; and no doubt the experience thus gained was of immense value to him, when considering the problem of the sanitary regeneration of Bombay, on the occasion of the framing of the City Improvement Trust Act. Lord Lamington has thought fit to do likewise and we cannot but hope that what he has seen will enable him to grapple with the question of the improvement of Bombay more satisfactorily than would have been otherwise the case. The personal inspection of the congested districts in the town will have enable his Excellency to realise how great is the necessity of taking some big step in the direction of transferring the surplus population in the town to the suburbs. The laying open of the suburbs in the northern parts of the town to the overflowing population, and preparing them for the reception of still larger numbers that will pour into Bombay as a growing industrial centre, in the future, is a problem to which his Excellency might well be asked to direct his attention at an early date. It is hard to believe how without a comprehensive measure, dealing with this problem, the City could be freed from its troubles. The passing of the City Improvement Act will remain but a half measure till this most important problem is grappled with, in the spirit in which it deserves to be. Will Lord Lamington set his hands to it, and supplement Lord Sandhurst's measure with one of his own in this direction? If he does so, surely it would be the greatest act of his administration in connection with the city of Bombay.

THE PRINCIPLE OF PROGRESS.

The "Gujerati thinks that it is the highest tribute of praise that can be paid to the Indian Congress that Conferences are springing up in different parts of the country and in different communities on the model of that movement. This week a Conference of Mahomedan Moulvies and Theologians was held in the Congress Pendal at Madras. The Conference passed resolutions urgining the necessity of reforming objectionable social customs. What is very significant is is that at its second sitting it has approved of a resolution authorising the collection of funds for the purposed of founding commerical and industrial scholarships for Mahomedans. The Moulvies are often looked upon as a standing obstacle to the spread of secular education among Mahomedans. But this resolution shows that even they have begun to perceive the necessity of moving with the times.

THE SOCIAL CONFERENCE AT MADRAS.

The success of the Social Conference at Madras says the "Indian Prakash," was to a certain extent even more remarkable than that of the Congress itself. Madras indeed seems to be a stronghold of Social reform. Though there are a few reactionaries of the most pronounced type in that 'benighted' city, they seem to have no following large enough to offer any effective check to the onward march of the progressive party. A few months ago Prof. Rangacharlar had threatened reprisals. But it seems on second thoughts he thought it prudent not to give rein to his figuting proclivities. Of course the orthodox party in Madras has this year newly founded a society called the Hindu Association. But as the avowed object of that new institution is not in any way opposed to the spirit of social reform there is no reason to be uneasy on that account.

PROPOSED HONOUR TO DR. R. G. BHANDARKAR.

The "Indu Prakash" advocates the election of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar to an honorary degree of the Calcutta University, and remarks:—One of our Calcutta contemporaries had written an article suggesting that the presence of Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar should be taken advantage of by conferring up him an honorary degree of a graduate of the Calcutta University and we gladly share the proposal made in our contemporary's leader. Dr. Bhandarkar's valuable services are too well known even to the Calcutta University to need any notice at our hands, and we sincerely trust that the suggestion put forth will receive the sanction of the senate of the Calcutta University.

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER OF BOMBAY.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" says a tribute of praise to Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay. Our contemporary remark that the enlightened citizens are, indeed fortunate that for the last five years they have in their Municipal Commissioner a tried servant of the State whose experience as Accountant General has been of the highest and whose financial sagacity has been the uniform theme of praise. In Mr. Harvey, it may be said without the least hesitation, the city has an ædile of great forensic abilitiy, wonderfully clear insight of its annual requirements and of judgment which not only could be relied upon but which exercises a most salutary influence on its fortunes. Having regard to the extremely disadvantageous physical conditions of Bombay during the past few years, and to a decline of prosperity wrought both by internal and external cause over which we had no control, we are convinced that the administration of our Municipality specially the financial branch of it, in less experienced and cautious hands would have proved hardly satisfactory. While the public generally, despite its own worries and troubles, which we are prepared to admit have been of no light a character, have relegated its watch and ward over the Municipality to Providence, it is indeed a lucky circumstance that, throughout this period of suffering and loss, they have had a Municipal Commissioner who has acted as a Providence of extreme watch fulness. But such a condition of affairs can bode no good to the public spirit of Bombay in the near future.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

The P. & O. Co.'s steamer Oriental, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday next, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Boggabey, Miss	Hynes, Miss
Ord, Capt M A	Yates, Miss

FROM MARSEILLES.

Purdie, Mr D A	Kerans, Mr G C
Carter, Mrs B S	Hamilton, Mr F A
Latham, Mr T	Bromley, Mr S
Meyer, Dr F A	Waterfield, Mr S
Giro, Mr C G	Borrodaile, Lieut-Col
Mckechnie, Mr and Mrs	Roberts, Miss
Jervoise, Capt E J C	Drysdale, Capt W
Kummins, Miss W	Lomas, Mr and Mrs
Sarrell, Capt	Bright, Mr G E
Thompson, Col C M	Clarke, Mr F W
Burn, Miss Irene	Bolton, Mrs M A

FROM BRINDISI.

Henderson, Capt R R	Betham, Mr and Mrs W
Findlay, Mr C S	Bennett, Mr
Gubatta, Mr A Von	

FROM MARSEILLES TO KARACHI.

Moore, Major S	Anderson, Lieut K E

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths. from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	1	6
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	15	7	27
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	6	5	22
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	3	3	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nasipada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nasipada	5	3	14
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	1	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	7
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	4	14
Total	35	25	104
Total plague deaths to date	64,800	216,337	
Same date last year	94	75	187

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

Here is a bona-fide extract from the fashionable intelligence forwarded by the Hinton correspondent of the "Celina (Ohio) Democrat" and inserted in that paper:—

"Jerry Johnson and Joe Rutledge husked corn last Monday.

Jerry Johnson and family were at the Hinton post-office Saturday evening.

John Andress and family, of North Blackcreek, spent Sunday with Jerry Johnson and family.

Jerry Johnson and family spent one day with Jefferson Andress and wife. The former is 80 years old."

And here is an advertisement of a pleasantly novel kind which appeared recently in a newspaper of Wyoming City, Illinois:—

"On Thaksgiving evening, November 25, I will give a masquerade ball, the proceeds of which I will apply on the purchase of an artificial limb. Ball tickets dol 1, spectators 25c. For the benefit of those of my friends whom I fail to call on tickets will be on sale at both drug stores. I want to secure the lib for use that night. There will be a prize for the best-costumed lady, and also for the most comical one of either sex. I take the liberty to thank you in advance for extended courtesies.—G. W. PRICE."

Let us hope that Mr. Price was in fact enabled to trip it light on the light fantastic wooden toe on Thanksgiving night.

An old house of considerable historical interest is about to disappear before the march of "improvement" in Paris. It is situated in the ancient Rue de la Clef, and was at the close of the eighteenth century a school of great reputation. Towards the end of 1796 a military officer paid a visit to the director of the school bringing with him a small boy. He presented him in these words: "Here, sir, I present my young brother to you. As my profession takes me far away from Paris I shall not be able to see him often, but I shall be obliged if you will keep me informed as to his progress by sending me his report. However busy I may be I shall always find time to reply. The officer was General Napoleon Bonaparte, and the young brother Jerome, afterwards King of Westphalia.

The 128th French regiment of the line stationed at St. Denis, should be a happy one. Colonel Derre, its commanding officer, has earned for himself among his men the affectionate title of the cook-colonel. In other words, he personally superintends every day the operations which take place in the regimental Kitchens, to their great improvement and the consequent comfort of the "pion-pious under his command. He keeps a vigilant eye on all the provisions supplied to the regiment, on the condition and cleanliness of the culnary and upon the ability of the cooks. What is more, he sends the letter three times a week to attend a course of lectures in cookery held in St. Denis. The result of his endeavours, which one can well believe, is said to be shown in a remarkable improvement in the physique, intelligence, and willingness of the men. "O si sic omnes!"

Some of us have occasional misgivings whether the multiplication of Christmas cards is not becoming a serious nuisance. The prefect of La Vendee is quite certain that the analogous French custom of sending your visiting cards on New year's Day has already become so. He has published the following notice in all the newspapers of the department:—"The Prefect received visiting cards last year from all the functionaries, magistrates, officials, and Governmental agents in all the cantons of the department. While being grateful for these attentions, he found that by reason of their number (about twelve hundred) it was impossible for him to acknowledge them personally, and he was obliged to leave this duty to the clerks in the prefectural offices, with the result that all administrative work was delayed for several days. In order to avoid any repetition of this, M. L'Auriac begs that functionaries in the department will neither send him their cards in future nor themselves acknowledge any which may be in like manner sent to them."

At a meeting held in Geneva on the 3rd inst. it was decided that a votive chapel and a monument should be erected in that town in memory of the Empress Elizabeth of Austria, who was there murdered on September 10, 1898. A committee was elected at the meeting, including among others the British Consul, which is to be the headquarters of various branch committees which will be organised in Austria, Hungary, and other countries for the purpose of collecting the necessary funds.

We are all thinking and talking sun-spots just now, yet the anniversary of their first-recorded observation has been allowed to pass almost unnoticed. It was on the 8th of December, 1590, that James Walsh, master of the good ship Richard of Arundel, while off the coast of Guinea observed and took a note of a great black spot on the sun's disc, which spot he again saw on the morning following. Sun-spots had as a matter of fact, been seen before, or rumoured to be seen, but no details of them had been preserved. Nor, was it until 1611 that they became the object of scientific remark. It may be noted that it was while making observations of these spots that Sir William Herschel lost the sight of an eye.

In a nation which once upon a time is popularly though erroneously, supposed to have worshipped the cat one would scarcely look for over much tenderness towards the singing-bird. Yet he has at least one friend at court. According to the regulations issued by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior the immigrant birds that come to winter in Egypt will no longer find the net spread ready for them. In fact the netting of birds is now prohibited within 1,000 metres of the sea-shore. The reason for this is that the bird catchers have hitherto lined the shore with the nets in autumn, so that the birds are trapped directly as, tired with their long flight, they alight exhausted on the first bit of land they see. Henceforth they will at least be able to have so much respite from their cruel enemies. Birdcatching with limed twigs is now also prohibited, as is the transport and sale of the small birds known in Egypt as the "beccafigue."

A discovery of great interest has been made at Cotta a suburb of Dresden, in the shape of a small burnt-earth figure which is probably the oldest remaining relic of the past in Saxony. It takes the form of a female figure holding a fruit in either hand, and has no affinity to any German work either of the Middle Ages or of earlier times. Similarly it shows no signs of being of Slavonic origin. It was found nine feet below the surface and strongly recalls the work of the Phœnicians. It is believed to date from the sixth to the fourth century B.C. and according to Dr. Erbstein, the Director of the Royal Museum, there can be no doubt of its authenticity. Probably it was brought into Germany by a Phœnician caravan in search of amber Traces of Phœnibian trade routes are still occasionally, though very rarely, found in the shape of Oriental coins and so forth, and this discovery in the neighbourhood of Dresden throws still further light upon this fascinating subject for speculation.

The Emperor William, if his now famous explanation of the victory of Waterloo is any criterion, has but a poor opinion of the value of the British first-class fighting man in Napoleonic days. There are other Germans who are disloyal enough to differ from him, and some of them are just now congratulating themselves on the acquisition of an authentic letter written by the man whom they describe as the "sea-hero" Nelson. It has just been placed in the historical museum at Leipsic which commemorates the Battle of the "Nations" there fought against Napoleon. Other relics of those days, now forgotten, it seems, in official Prussia, when the soldiers of England saved Germany from becoming a French province which have also been recently acquired by the Museum are a letter from Theodor Korner, written in March, 1809, and another from Madame Lenormand, the Parisian prophetess who is reported to have foretold Napoleon's future fate.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

The following appointments have been made:—31st "Duke of Connaught's Own" Lancers—Lieutenant J E Hext Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment attached 1st Battalion Gloucester Regiment a candidate for the Indian Army to be Officiating Squadron Officer. Dated 1st December.

12th Pioneers—Lieutenant W B P Tugwell Royal West Kent Regiment attached 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment a candidate for the Indian Army to be Double Company Officer. Dated 24th December.

District Staff—Captain G R M Church Royal Garrison Artillery Officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Nagpore District is confirmed in that appointment vice Major W H Bowes resigned. Dated 12th December.

Station Staff—Captain A W Abercrombie 2nd Battalion Connaught Rangers Officiating Station Staff Officer 1st Class Nasirabad is confirmed in that appointment vice Captain G R M Church Royal Garrison Artillery appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General Nagpore District. Dated 12th December.

Captain W H Toaill 2nd Battalion East Lancashire Regiment Officiating Station Staff Officer 2nd Class Poona is confirmed in that appointment vice Captain A W Abercrombie appointed Station Staff Officer 1st Class Nasirabad. Dated 12th December.

A Bad Skin

Prick your skin with a needle. You will see it is full of blood, full all the time. But what kind of blood? Rich and pure? Or thin and impure? Pure blood makes the skin clear, smooth, healthy. Impure blood covers the skin with pimples, sores, boils, eczema, eruptions, tetter, salt-rheum.

Mr. Frank Hewett, of Kalgoorlie, W. A., sends his photograph and tells what cured him.

"When a boy my skin broke out in bad sores about my hands. After trying a great many remedies in vain, I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla and was quickly cured. Recently I was troubled again with severe boils, but one bottle of the same old remedy completely cured me. It's the greatest blood-purifying medicine in the world."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitation "Sarsaparillas." Be sure you get Ayer's.

Aid the Sarsaparilla by keeping your bowels in good condition with Ayer's Pills.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Wholesale Agents:—KEMP & Co., Ltd. BOMBAY.

CONNOISSEURS' OPINION
Of these Cigars.
They are delicious, soothing; Unequalled in quality, flavour and price.

Ask your Tobacconist for them, and do not be put off with any other.

Should any difficulty arise in obtaining these Cigars, please apply to—
D. T. KEYMER & Co.,
1-1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES

Not made of Gelatine, most efficacious, because absolutely pure English Oil.

Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on Savaresse's.

DR MAJOR'S Vitaline

OR ELIXIR OF LIFE.

DISCOVERED BY JAMES MAJOR, M. D.

THOUSANDS of the British public have been long suffering from various nervous and seminal complaints owing to early excesses, youthful dissipation, and residence in hot and unhealthy climates; but unfortunately they cannot find any means of perfect and permanent cure From the days of the "Medicine man" down to the present age of modern practitioners and family doctors the public have been gulled and deluded by an army of quacks. Most illiterate and irresponsible persons have undertaken duties that require the highest acumen and tact of the most keen-sighted and well read man, and the result has been, as might have been anticipated, eminently disastrous. Not only scores of graves have been filled by the victims to their atrocious meddlings in medicine, but even now sufferers by thousands walk our streets in most deplorable conditions,—their manhood's vigour sapped and undermined,—their intellects disordered,—their shattered frames tottering in the wind,—even their life's existence threatened by a number of fatal diseases which the renowned practitioners are unable to cope with. Under such circumstances it is a boon to the public and hope to the hopeless that the vigorous effort and energetic researches of a distinguished American medical man, after continued investigation for years, have at last discovered—

THE VITALINE OR ELIXIR OF LIFE

which is composed of purely and perfectly harmless vegetable ingredients and charged with electricity in a new scientific principle, from which it acts like a miracle in the human system, and has given great satisfaction by safely and permanently curing the following diseases:—

Viz., Nervous and functional Debility, Exhaustion, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Unnatural discharges, Sexual weakness, Loss of manhood and memory, Brain-fag, Diabetes, Low spirits, Dimness of sight, Dizzy head, Confusion of Ideas, Losses with dreams, at stools and when passing urine, Loss of vigour, Neuralgia, Nervous headache, Muscular and Local weakness, Palpitation, Eruption on face, Dyspepsia, Anæmia, Impoverished blood, General debility, Mental and bodily prostration, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Premature decay or Deficiency of the vital forces, Impaired vitality, Inability to perform the various duties of life or enjoy its pleasures, Incapacity for study or business, and other nervous complaints and affections of the Kidneys and Bladder, either acute or chronic.

It relieves the patient promptly from the most distressing symptoms and rapidly restores the affected organs to their normal and natural healthy condition.

If you value health and strength, and wish to be lifted from a state of physical and mental degradation to all the joy and happiness of a robust and vigorous manhood, then use a complete course of "Vitaline," which never meets any failure.

In rebuilding the disordered nervous system,—in enriching the impoverished blood,—in removing the obnoxious and poisonous matter from the body,—in giving healthy tone to the deranged physique, and in bringing back youth's vigour and cheer to a doomed life, "VITALINE" stands unrivalled and unequalled.

It thoroughly invigorates the brain, nerves and muscles, communicates a healthy tone to the system and gives vigour to every organ, excites appetite and prompts digestion and assimilation of food.

If your case has been pronounced incurable, if medical skill, drugs, electricity and all sorts of treatment have failed to cure you, even then be not hopeless for your life. Try and test—

MAJOR'S "VITALINE"

And get rid of your ailments. It is a certain restorative and best alterative. Modern methods and Modern remedies make the seemingly improbable possible. Facts which are proved beyond doubt. This remedy is weakened mankind's greatest boon—a cure now within the reach of every man, no matter what his position in life may be.

TO a healthy man regularly taking a dose or two daily, it quickens appetite, removes constipation and stands as a safe-guard against attacks of nervous disorders even when exposed to prompt causes for them.

PATIENTS of all ages and stages can use it freely and cure themselves easily and secretly at home in any climate and season.

MANY medical authorities have certified to the marvellous power of 'VITALINE" in curing nervous disorders and all diseases of the genito-urinary organs.

THOUSANDS of unsolicited testimonials testifying to its wonderful curative powers can be produced from all quarters.

Price per bottle (lasting for 10 days) Rs. 3. 3 bottle (complete course of treatment) Rs. 8-3. 6 bottles Rs. 16. Dozen Rs. 30. Postage and Packing, Anna 8, 12, Rs. 1. 4 and Rs. 1-8 respectively.

ALL CORRESPONDENCE KEPT STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

CAN BE HAD ONLY OF **W. MAJOR & CO.,**
MEDICAL LABORATORY, CALCUTTA.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—"MAJOR."

BANKS.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Mauritius, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.
Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October), Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, and Madras City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.
RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for sums not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS—
3 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
2 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "
SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.
PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.
Cheques, Bills, Hundies on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.
Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 9,810,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS	400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, Tientsin and Newchang.
LONDON

PURELY PERSONAL.

APROPOS of the numerous calls the Princess of Wales has at present on her time in connection with the various Christmas bazaars and other charitable projects, a correspondent writes to "M. A. P." that she remembers the Princess of Wales during her girlhood once assisting her mother, the late Duchess of Teck, at a bazaar held in Kew Gardens, at which her cousins, the Princesses Louise, Victoria, and Maud of Wales were also present. A visitor, making purchases at the Duchess's stall, asked Princess May to sign a fan she had just bought. "I will sign it with pleasure," was the reply, "but are you not mistaking me for one of my cousins of Wales? I'm only May of Teck."

Another story, in which the Prince of Wales figures, is told by the same correspondent as showing the truly courteous and simple manner in which the King and Queen reared their children. A good many years ago, when the King was Prince of Wales and all his family were children he and the Princess were at the Opera one evening with their two sons. Between the acts the Princess dropped her opera glass over the edge of the box, and it chanced to fall on the head of a little girl about ten years old. The child was much startled, and picked up the glass, but when she discovered whose it was a kind of terror was added to her hurt. Her fears, however, were soon over, for a little boy, followed by a gentleman, stepped up to her and said: "My mother hopes her glass has not hurt you." The boy was the present Prince of Wales. Most ladies, under the circumstances, would have been content to send a servant or official.

At this season when the good things of the table make so brave a show, the following story of Lord Roberts is not without its piquancy. When he was out in India he went to visit a hill-station, where there was much difficulty in securing a variety of food. In fact, as far as meat went the officers were practically reduced to living on ortolans, which, as everyone knows, are tiny birds, much esteemed as a table delicacy. On the evening on which the commander-in-chief arrived, he was asked what he would like for breakfast, What is there? asked the visitor. Well, was the answer, we have ortolans. That will do, replied Lord Roberts, let me have some ortolans. Now the officer who superintended these matters was in the habit of going out every morning and shooting his own ortolans, but as he was busy on this occasion with extra parade and staff duties, he gave his gun and cartridges to his boy, bidding him go out and shoot as many ortolans as possible for breakfast. The boy went off, and after a time returned not with dainty ortolans, but with common hedge sparrows. There was nothing for it, but to serve them up, and when the cover was removed lo! and behold! thirty sparrows cooked on toast. The commander-in-chief, it is said, ate four of them with a good appetite, and without making any observations.

Many well-known and distinguished people have novel ways of amusing themselves in their leisure hours, and your story in last week's "M. A. P." (writes a correspondent) about Sir Francis Laking's son reminds me that the well-known physician recently confessed to a friend his own special hobby, and it is —toys! Penny, highly-coloured novelties purchased from gutter merchants are his particular fancy. When he has a free evening he sits at his dinner table and forgets the anxieties of the day by exercising his mind on the mechanical wonders of modern Toyland. Sir Francis buys himself, stopping in the streets to treat himself to any novelty which may have taken his fancy.

Stories of Dr. Garnett's popularity still keep coming in. This from 'A Museum Reader" has a rich dry flavour all its own. A reader came one day to the learned doctor when he was superintendent of the reading-room, and complained to him that a certain lady would take a seat near him, and that she annoyed him and interfered with his studies by certain irritating mannerisms—I forget what they were exactly. He said that he had politely asked her to change her seat or to refrain from annoying him, but that she declined to do either. "Now," said he, shall I speak firmly to her, and tell her that she must get out of my way? No, said Dr. Garnett, you must never in any circumstances be rude to a lady.

In so amazing a city as Paris there must always be a man of the moment, and this time he is General Andre Minister of War, who is responsible for the revival of the Dreyfus Affair. In appearance, he is a tall, thin man, with a somewhat grey face, a very faint grey moustache, and keen eyes, which are often protected by pince-nez. He apparently dislikes decoration—for at the English Parliamentary banquet he wore no decoration in his dress suit, upon that occasion he was singularly quiet and retiring—the very opposite to his impetuous and somewhat uncouth colleague, the Minister of Marine, who, when one of his political opponents rose to speak, deliberately turned his back upon him, to the great surprise by the way of Mr. Sinclair his other neighbour. However General Andre is a man of the strongest determination. He has introduced all manner of reforms into the army which have irritated the officers but delighted the men. He is terribly down upon any officer who ventures to criticise these reforms. And so feared is he in that quarters that no officer has dared to comment upon the General revival of the Affair which as you know is the direct result of the Minister of War's personal investigation of the secret dossiers.

Judge Parry, in the very interesting Days of My Youth article which he contributes to this week's "M. A. P." tells the story of a busy and fruitful life. It can hardly, I think, be supplemented in a better fashion than by quoting some words of advice he lately gave to those who wish to take up the profession of which he became so brilliant an ornament. Speaking at the opening of the Winter session of the Manchester and District Association of Legal Assistants, he made the following amusing remarks in the course of a characteristically witty and brilliant speech: Let us consider, said Judge Parry, what it is that a law clerk with a modern firm of solicitors is expected to know. Well, should say, speaking roughly, that a law clerk is expected to know everything that his master is likely to forget. This, of course, can never be a fixed quantity but the law clerk need not be afraid of knowing too much. Beyond this he must write a good hand, and be able to decipher a very bad hand. He must have a clear head for figures. He must be methodical, punctual, courteous and obliging, and ready to be in many places at once.

He must keep an exact and honest diary, but he must not enter in it anything that had better not be there five years hence when he is subpœnaed to produce it. He must have no socialistic notions about an eight hours' day, and overtime should be a hobby with him pursued with the same zeal that his principals may give to golf, or bridge, or teaching in Sunday schools. In a word, the ideal law clerk is a being only a little lower than the angels, and, like the angels, his income his this advantage, speaking generally, that it is exempt from the attentions of the income-tax collector. No wonder that the discourse was punctuated by laughter, renewed laughter, great laughter those brackets of hilarity which, to the great mortification of Mr. Plowden, the reporters will insert in their reports of the proceedings at Marylebone Police Court.

Among the candidates who were admitted to Deacon's Orders by the Bishop of Bangor was the well-known Welsh International Rugby player John Strand Jones, successor to the veteran W. J. Bancroft as back. Mr. Strand-Jones has found time in the course of his divinity studies, to take a keen interest in athletics in Wales, and articles from his pen on cricket and football topics occasionally appear in the Cardiff dailies. He is, so far as the Welsh Church is concerned the first International footballer to take Holy Orders and if he happens to be licensed to a Parish where the football spirit is strong, as it undoubtedly is in the Welsh mining districts, he is sure of a good following Mr. Strand-Jones was educated at Jesus College, Oxford, and has also studied at St. David's College, Lampeter, and St. Michael's College, Aberdare.

THE Stillwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Company of Dayton, Ohio, has secured a large order for pumps, etc., from Frederic Neil, London, England. The Pennsylvania Steel Company, of Steelton, Pa, has been awarded a contract to furnish 21,000 tons of steel rails for the Mecca Railway of Persia. The new hotel erected by the Midland Railway Company at Manchester, England, is fitted throughout with enamelled baths of American make.

THE "Mirror" says that for the first time in American history six women sat as jurywomen in Chicago recently in a case involving the care of an eight-year-old "naughty child." The mother of the child said that separation from her would kill her little one, and there were touching scenes when the child was examined. Finally the women jurors decided that mother and child should be placed together in a public institution. The verdict was concurred in by six men in order to make it legal.

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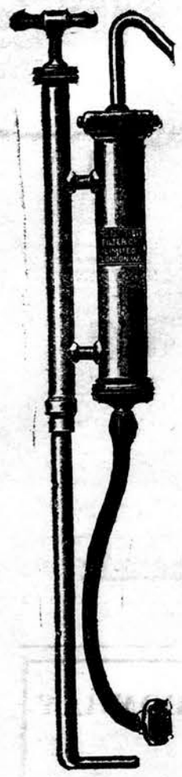

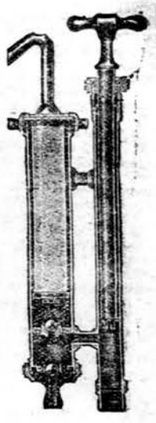

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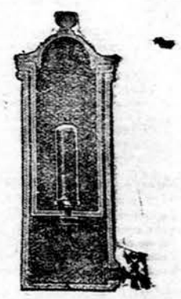

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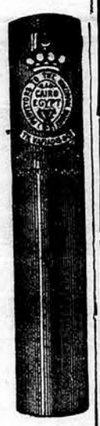

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To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using 'Batliwalla' Ague Pills or Mixture.

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement; this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back, when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistan to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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Sterling Silver Crystal face, Rs.		40
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Extra Strong ever movement, compensation Balance, Breguet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Silver Rs. 32
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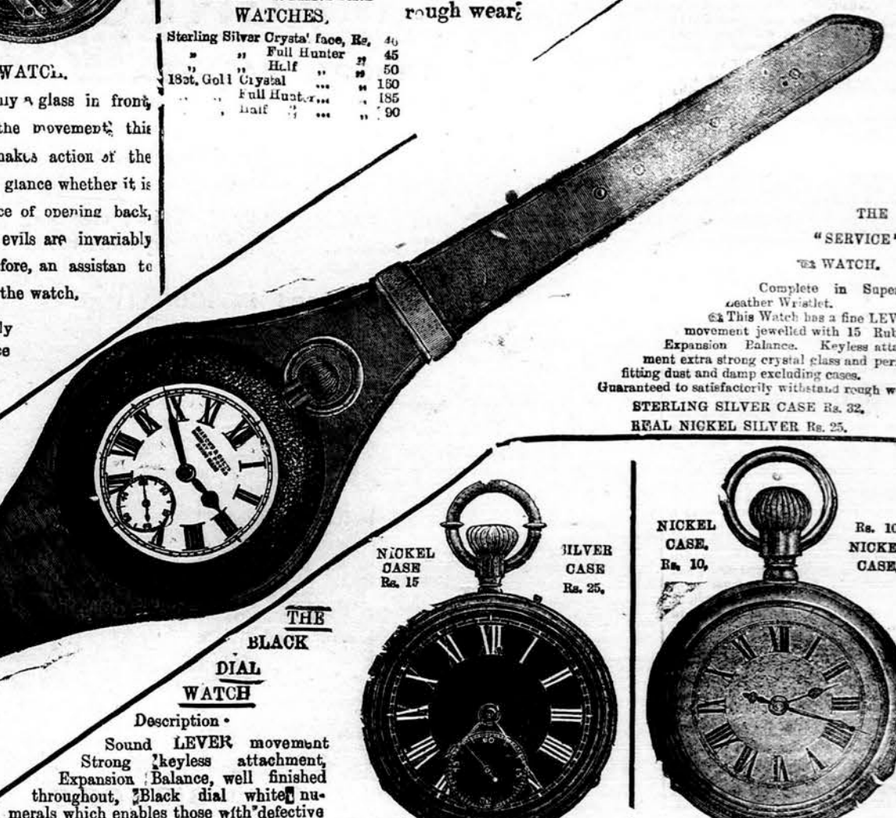

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Description:

Sound LEVER movement Strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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